# THE HINDOO PATRIOT

## With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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*Per Annum in Advance.*
TOWN.....11-8
MOFUSSIL.....13-4


## THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 20TH AUGUST.

WE HAVE received the following letter from our London correspondent, Mr. Biprodas Pal Chowdhri:

HOTEL D'AUGLETERRE, LIEGE,
*Belgium, 26th July*, 1883.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

SIR,—To visit different countries, to see different manners and customs is not merely interesting but also the experience gained by their observation is often invaluable; to a manufacturing engineer, however, it is absolutely necessary that he should visit different countries, if not to observe their different manners and customs; to see their various industries and to learn the different methods adopted by different countries to accomplish the same object. As it is not always convenient, nay possible, to visit industrial works of different countries, I availed myself of the present opportunity occasioned by the summer meeting of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers in Belgium. At the request of several Belgium Members the summer meeting has been held at Liege and Antwerp, the former being the principal centre of Iron and other industries and the latter the principal seaport of Belgium.

On my arrival at Antwerp what struck me first was the difference in the character of Architecture of the two countries in England and Belgium; in England most of the buildings are of massive character and have peculiar gloomy appearance, in Belgium on the other hand they are light though not any smaller in size, and have quite cheerful appearance.

With a very few exceptions notably in some public buildings in Birmingham and Liverpool I found in England that no such attention is paid to the external decoration of a building, the English architect it appears to me delights more in perfecting the internal arrangements of a house and to make it most suitable for the particular purpose it is being built for than to its outward appearance, probably he thinks it not worth his while to spend his time and his employer's money over it; like their most other works the English buildings show to a great extent the English character.

On my way to Liege I paid a hurried visit to Antwerp Cathedral the largest and most beautiful Gothic Church in Belgium celebrated not only for its architectural beauty but also for some masterpieces of paintings which it contains, the principal of them being the three pictures by Rubens, a well known Flemish master of the 17th century, two of which *viz.*, 'The Descent from the Cross' and 'The Elevation of the Cross' alone are insured for 6 million francs or 240 thousand pounds.

On arrival at Liege the Members of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers were received at the Liege town hall by the Mayor and other local celebreties. The official business of the Institution commenced from the next morning, but I shall not write anything about it here as it will not interest your general reader. Our first excursion was to Seraing about 4 miles from Liege to visit the works of Society Cockrill, the largest in Belgium. Here you can see from the raising of the coal from the pit smelting iron from the ores and conversion of pig into wrought iron and steel to the complete construction of engines both land and marine and machinery of various description. The works extend over an area of about 2 square miles, the general view of it from the top of the artificial mountain [height 114 feet and extending over an area of about 15 acres] created by the gradual accumulation of slag and refuse is certainly very impressive, but I shall not stop to describe it but pass on to something more important. The Society employs in their works 11,000 men, women and children, now taking on an average two persons supported by each person working, 33,000 souls obtain their living directly from those works; nor is this all, the number of people who find employment in the production and transport of the necessities of life of these 33,000 souls may be reckoned as indirectly supported by these works. Now let me in the name of the helpless destitute millions of our country ask our wealthy class whether they do not think it their duty to encourage various industries which will not only find employment to the poorer class but also profitable investments for their capital.

In course of the last few days we made excursions to several other important works, amongst which were some glass works, zinc works and cloth works, but I shall not describe any of them here as they will not be of general interest, suffice it to say that these excursions and visits to different works have confirmed my previous belief that industry is the chief secret of prosperity.

The Belgians are a kind and hospitable race of men, the receptions we met with everywhere in this country were very hearty. French is the language of the educated class, the lower class though they speak Flemish in some parts of the country always understand French.

Yours faithfully,
BIPRODAS PAL CHOWDRY.

A RUNGPORE correspondent requests us to insert the following letter:

In your issue of the 30th ultimo a short review of the services done by Dr. K. D. Ghose, Civil Surgeon of Rungpore, to the people of that part of the country and the universal esteem in which he is held there in consequence. While fully admitting the fact of Dr. Ghose's serving the people in a most disinterested manner allow me to bring to the notice of your readers a circumstance or two which will shew that Dr. Ghose never refrained from opposing the people whenever he considered it necessary to do so and has thus converted several among his worshippers into enemies. At the meetings held here to discuss the question of local self-government Dr. Ghose invariably maintained in opposition to many that the time had not yet arrived as far as Rungpore was concerned, when the management of their affairs might be left to the people themselves. Then Dr. Ghose highly disapproved of the object of the meeting held here to consider the subject of appealing against the decision of the High Court in Babu Surendranath Banerjea's case and so far from attending it himself dissuaded several of his acquaintances from doing so. As Vice-Chairman of the Municipality too Dr. Ghose compelled many people sorely against their will to replace their thatched houses with those with tiled roofs and some of these aggrieved have been sending anonymous letters against him to the Government.

Yours &c.,
TRUTH.

Rungpore, August 16, 1883.

THE SAYING goes that there is darkness beneath the lamp, but we are glad to observe that in the case of the Lieutenant-Governor and the Suburban Municipality, within the limits of which the Belvedere Palace flourishes, this adage does not hold good. The Lieutenant-Governor through Mr. Secretary Macaulay, makes the following remarks on the Budget of the Suburban Municipality:

(*a*).—The reduction in the municipal grant for educational purposes from Rs 3,000 to Rs. 1,000. The Lieutenant-Governor is unable to admit that so small an amount as Rs. 1,000 is an adequate provision for the educational needs of the municipality. The Rate-payers' Association, in paragraph 8 of their letter to the Chairman of the Municipality (a copy of which is enclosed), have protested against the reduction, and the Magistrate, in whose view you concur, also disapproves of it. Under the circumstances, I am to request that you will be good enough to suggest to the Commissioners the advisability of restoring the grant of Rs. 3,000 on account of education.

(*b*).—The allotment for roads and bustee improvement. The Ratepayers' Association, in paragraph 5 of their letter, object to the present arrangement by which no detailed estimates of the expenditure of the road allotment are published, and no details are given of the expenditure for bustee improvement. They urge that the Engineer's estimates are practically speaking not open to public inspection, and the Chairman of the Municipality agrees in this view. I am accordingly to request that the Commissioners may be called upon to make a separate allotment for bustee improvement, and to append details of the allotments for roads and bustee improvement to the budget. The Engineer's estimates should be published for general information in the first quarter of the year to which they relate.

3. In view of the remarks made by the Rate-payers' Association in paragraph 4 of their letter, I am to request that the Municipal Commissioners may be again asked to consider the advisability of discontinuing the appointment of Superintendent. The wants of the Municipality are numerous and pressing, and the Commissioners have more than once adverted to the limited nature of their resources. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot regard as satisfactory an arrangement by which a sum of Rs. 3,600 is devoted to the continuance of an appointment, the necessity of which is by no means apparent.

I am to take this opportunity to request that, as proposed by the Rate-payers' Association in paragraph 2 of their letter, the Commissioners may be instructed, in framing future budgets, to add a column shewing the actual receipts and expenditure of the Municipality for the nine months of the year preceding that to which the estimates relate.

We hope the Rate-payers' Association of the Suburbs will not slacken its vigilance upon the operations of the Suburban Municipality.

TUESDAY, 21ST AUGUST.

WE HAVE before us a copy of a memorial of the planters of Dibrugurh and neighbouring districts to the Chief Commissioner of Assam against the Ilbert Bill. Among other things it contains these choice bits:

This province is held merely by the prestige enjoyed by the European inhabitant; the planters are virtually at the mercy of their coolies; leaving out of the question the aboriginies; the few police in the districts, such as they are, are quite incapable of quelling even the smallest and most insignificant riots. It is by his Prestige alone the Planter keeps his labour force docile, obedient and contented, deprived of this as he undoubtedly would be in the eyes of an ignorant and bigotted race were he to be tried by one of their own countrymen and on a footing with themselves, not only his safety but that of his wife and family and property is done away with. Your Memorialists do not speak from sentimental theories, nor from even a casual or imperfect insight into native character but many of them from a lifelong intimacy with the daily habits, customs and feelings, both in times of contentment and in times of excitement of their labour population. It can be no cause for wonder that under these circumstances arousing as they do the strongest, deepest and most sacred feelings of humanity—for what is more sacred to a man than the safety of his own family—that a firm and unalterable desire has been evinced to endeavour to uphold the existing Law; and to enlist the sympathy and assistance of the Chief Commissioner on our behalf in so doing.

Of course the prestige of the British Government goes for nothing. It is the planters' prestige which maintains the peace of the province. As for equality in the eye of the law, it will be the direst misfortune to the country. What, the planter to be "on the same footing" with the cooly before the same Magistrate? The very thought is outrageous!

WE ARE EXCEEDINGLY sorry to record the death of Mr. C. B. Eastwick C. B., the Oriental Scholar and for sometime Conservative M. P. for Falmouth. He was born in 1814 and was educated at the Charterhouse and at Western College, Oxford. He was a warm friend of the people of India.

MR. DACOSTA thus writes to *Allen's Indian Mail* about the Poona Ryots' Bank Question:

General Kavanagh and Mr. Key expressed views pointing in the same direction; and it must be obvious to any one, who has impartially considered the subject, that as long as an uncertainty hangs over the cultivator in regard to his liability to the Government, he can have but little inducement to spend money in improvements, the profits from which may be swept away by an increase in the Government demand, and that the banker, even when making loans for ordinary cultivation, will require an additional rate of interest, to compensate for the great risk involved in such uncertainty.

While the cause of the ryot's distress is thus laid bare, and a permanent settlement of the land-tax suggests itself as the obvious remedy for the evil, let us examine the only objection that has been raised to such a settlement. The objection is an alleged prospective loss of revenue; that is the abandonment of any share of the increase in the value of the produce which the land may hereafter yield. Meanwhile, this short-sighted policy is defeating its own end by checking the development of agriculture, by throwing upon the Government the heavy burden of periodically relieving famine, and by preventing the creation and accumulation of wealth whence additional revenue could be derived through channels other than the land-tax. The following passage in Mr. Bright's speech aptly illustrates also a pernicious result of the unwise and ungenerous policy which is being pursued in India towards the cultivators of the soil. The right hon. gentleman said:—"The political prospect in India would be greatly improved if such a scheme as this could succeed, because, if you have a vast population in a state of constant distress they must be in a state of constant discontent of some kind."

Yes, amend the land system first and then talk of curing the poverty of the ryot.

THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS publishes the following telegram from Simla:

*Simla, August 18th 11h. 45m.*—A Committee will assemble at Simla on 3rd September, to consider certain proposals for the reorganisation of the Public Works Department, consisting of G. Molesworth, Consulting Engineer to Government as President, Messrs. A.C. Cregeen Engineer in Chief, Vizagapatam-Raipur Railway, H. Bell, Engineer in chief, Dacca Mymensing Railway R. A. Way, Bengal North-Western Railway, C. Vincent, Consulting Architect, Madras, E. Pinhey, Assistant Engineer, Bombay, W A. Lesmond, Executive Engineer, West Deccan Railway, P.W. Dangerfield, Executive Engineer, Rajpootana-Malwa Railway, Madhub Chunder Roy, Executive Engineer, Julpiguri, Bengal, Majors J. G. Hall, Executive Engineer, North-West, and G. F. Marshall, Under-Secretary to Government as members, W. Hamey as Secretary.

The following subject will be considered:—First, reduction of numerical strength of the department as will suffice for work; second, readjustment of grades to make promotion more rapid, third, offer of terms of retirement, which will have effect of accelerating promotion and providing members with superannuation allowance justified by service and age; fourth, determination of proportions in which establishment shall be recruited by Royal and Civil Engineers from England, passed students from colleges in India.

We hope our energetic correspondent, who writes to us about the grievances of the subordinate establishment of the Public Works Department, will place himself in communication with this Committee.

THE PIONEER has the following anent the Bengal Rent Bill:

It is probable that the Committee on the Bengal Rent Bill will reassemble in Calcutta about the middle of November, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir Steuart Bayley, and the hon'ble Mr. Ilbert resuming their places on it, with the Hon'ble Mr. W. W. Hunter vice Sir Evelyn Baring. What progress is made must of course much depend on the tactics of the opposition, but we are very sceptical about the Bill becoming law during the present winter session, in which case it must wait for that of 1884: than which, in view of the agitation that is going on and growing, nothing can be more undesirable.

Yes, don't pass the Ilbert Bill but pass at once the Bengal Rent Bill—and why? Because the European is strong and the native is weak. This is the *Pi's* logic!

THE ALLAHABAD JOURNAL has changed front with regard to the opening of the Calcutta Exhibition. It now writes as follows:

We are glad to be informed that Lord Ripon will certainly preside at the opening of the Calcutta Exhibition. The arrangement is one which, the uncertain humour of the Calcutta public notwithstanding, is likely to afford pretty general satisfaction. We may add, on indisputable authority that there never has been any doubt about Lord Ripon's intention of opening the Exhibition, a promise to the effect having been made to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal when his Excellency was last in Calcutta.

And yet our contemporary had deliberately sought to prejudice the good name of the Viceroy in this matter. Of course Lord Ripon occupies too high a pedestal to care for petty malice of this kind.

WEDNESDAY, 22ND AUGUST.

A NEW YORK man has applied for a patent for what he terms "improved device for executing criminals condemned to death." It is a method of causing instantaneous death without pain to the criminal and without disfiguring his body. It consists of an ordinary arm chair with legs containing some substance which will insulate the body of the chair from the floor. The arms end in two brass knobs,

on which the hands of the criminal will rest. The chair has a foot-rest on which is fired a brass plate. The back of the chair is as high as a man's shoulders. At the top is a small knob with a hole for a peg. The positive wire of a dynamo-electric machine runs up the back of the chair and ends in the knob. The negative wire runs to a resistance coil under the chair, and thence to a brass plate in the foot-rest. Another positive wire runs to one of the brass knobs on the arms of the chair, and a second negative wire to the other knob. The wires can be connected with a machine miles away by conducting wires. Connection can be established at once by turning a switch or by pressing a button. The full charge of electricity enters the criminal's body at the spinal cord, and passes out at his feet. The resistance coil which it meets under the chair aggravates its force, and prevents it from injuring the dynamo machine on its return. The criminal is killed instantaneously and without pain, as the electricity acts much more quickly than the nerves of sensation.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has issued rules, which will come into force on the 1st proximo, regarding the raising of loans by local authorities in the open market. It is laid down that loans are only to be raised for the construction and repair of works of public utility or for the benefits of local inhabitants, and the following are the principal conditions:—A statement to the Local Government showing nature of proposed work, amount of loan, nature of security, existing prior charges upon local authority, &c. The consent of the Imperial Government is to be obtained unless it be estimated that the work will return a net profit of four per cent; provided that the Local Government may raise a loan of Rs. 5,000 to employ labour. Are Courts of Wards to be permitted to subscribe to local loans of this kind?

A SUBSCRIPTION has been raised, amounting to Rs. 40,000, for the purpose of establishing a Female Training College at Rajkote in commemoration of Colonel Barton, the retiring Political Agent in Kattywar. All the first class States of Kattywar and Cutch have contributed Rs. 5,000 each.

HIS HIGHNESS the Gaekwar of Baroda has established a cotton mill in his State. It was opened by His Highness in great state.

A BOMBAY PAPER publishes the following telegram from Secunderabad, dated August 8:

Another affray has occurred in which Nawab Busheer-ood-Dowlah is concerned. A long dispute between Busheer and Uskerjung about the Bazaar in Chitapoor was settled by Sir Salar Jung and the late Co-regent in favour of the latter. An affray has now occurred between the followers of the two leaders. Nine wounded men were brought by train yesterday, belonging to Uskerjung. The affair has been reported to the Resident.

Are the reins of power so loose in Hyderabad? The British Resident ought to be firm. Otherwise things will go from bad to worse.

TRUTH IS OUT AT LAST. The Calcutta correspondent of the Lahore *Tribune*, evidently in the confidence of the Indian Association, thus writes in his last:

Formation of a National Fund is at present engaging the attention of the citizens of Calcutta. It appears that some people are not satisfied with the trustees appointed by the Indian Association for the management of the fund. What they want is to have a committee that would represent the whole of India—a quixotic idea to be sure, and some of them would be contented to see Babu Kristo Das Pal as one of the trustees. Now it must be understood that the fund is being raised by the Indian Association, and consequently no other party has right to the management of the fund.

Quite so. A national assembly to administer the national fund is all humbug. The Indian Association is raising the money and it must spend it. Others have no business to interfere. We wish the leaders of the movement were as frank as this correspondent.

THURSDAY, 23RD AUGUST.

WE ARE REQUESTED to inform the parties interested that the text-books for the several examinations to be held by the Central Bengal Union at the end of the current Bengali year are ready and may be had *gratis* on application to the secretary at the office of the Union at 45 Beniatollah Lane, Calcutta.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows:

Perhaps it has been escaped your notice that in page 352 of the *Gazette of India* of the 18th instant, all the members of the P. W. D. Reorgnization Committee have been honoured with "Mr." being prefixed to their names excepting that of the native gentleman. The Resolution has been issued in the name of the Governor-General, but His Excellency cannot be said to be responsible for this omission. As a rule in Government offices the lowest paid Eurasian or East Indian clerk is never addressed without the prefix Mr. But a native clerk however old or highly paid he might be is seldom fortunate to be so civilly treated. It is no wonder therfore that the P. W. Dept. from which the Resolution has issued should treat the native members in the way it has done.

These small things are apt to touch a subject people to the quick. The departmental heads ought to open their eyes and look into them.

WE ARE glad to learn that the men who committed dacoity in a house in Narainpore, Hooghly, have been apprehended, and sentenced to different periods of imprisonment. The credit of apprehending them and bringing the case to a satisfactory issue, belongs to Inspector Zamir Ally.

A CORRESPONDENT draws our attention to the fact that a small cess is being levied by the proprietors of some bazars from vendors in aid of the National Fund, and asks whether this is not an illegal cess. The *school khurcha* is as much an illegal cess as this.

WE ARE GLAD to see it stated that the Raja of Bhinga has offered to the Government of the North West Provinces a munificent donation of Rs. 20,000 in aid of the establishment of an institution for the proper education of the scions of the aristocracy of Oudh.

FRIDAY, 24TH AUGUST.

THE BRAHMO PUBLIC OPINION will henceforth appear as the *Bengal Public Opinion* devoted to purely secular questions. The religious part of the paper will be transferred to a separate journal. The *Brahmo Public Opinion* is written with spirit and ability, and we wish it every success under its new name.

ANOTHER Bengali heads the list of a Competitive Examination. Mr. A. G. Chuckerbutty, a son of the late Dr. S. G. Chuckerbutty, stands first in the list of successful candidates at the last examination for admission into the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. We wish him every success.

ANENT the National Fund the *Brahmo Public Opinion* says:

As regards the National Fund, there is a controversy going on between the *Hindoo Patriot* and the *Bengalee*. Although our sympathies are entirely with the originators of this Fund, and we wish them success, yet we must say there is a great deal of force in what the *Patriot* says about the organisation and the *modus operandi* for collecting this Fund. In the first place, it was a great mistake to quarrel with the Zemindar-party in a matter of national importance. In the second place, we do not think a sufficiently representative committee has yet been formed, or even steps taken towards its formation. Thirdly, a truly representative body of Trustees for this Fund has not yet been appointed. There have been meetings in various parts of Bengal, it is true, but we do not think such meetings are sufficient for the purpose. Bombay, Madras, and the North-Western Provinces have not yet been effectively reached.

THE INDIAN EMPIRE on the same subject:

This pertinent and momentous question is discussed in the columns of our contemporary of the *Hindoo Patriot* in his last issue, in the course of a long and vigorous article headed 'Political Agitation.' Although we cannot give in with our contemporary on some very important points, we at once and readily admit that the article is conceived in a most patriotic spirit, and we would recommend it to the serious and calm consideration of all those who have recently so much busied themselves about the raising of a national fund. Our readers will, we hope, remember that we have often in these columns alluded, with feeling of respect not unmixed with gratefulness, to the eminent and really valuable services that were, and are still being, rendered to the country by the agency of the British Indian Association and its vast and powerful influence. All honors to those who, to use the *Hindoo Patriot's* forcible expressions, "fought at a time when there were no other combatants in the field to co-operate with them, when the horizon was overcast with cloud, when the rulers of the land regarded all political agitation with abhorrence and horror, when the feeling between the Europeans and the natives had been rent asunder, and when our own countrymen hardly appreciated the great work, which was being done for them." Indeed, it would be extremely uncharitable and ungracious of the younger generation of political agitators to refuse, in considering schemes for the political advancement of the natives of India, to count the services of the British Indian Association, and to recognise its due place, as consisting of persons to whom unquestionably must belong the credit of first starting and realizing the idea of championship of the people. The *Hindoo Patriot* asserts, that it is not true that the British Indian Association did not join the National Fund movement because it had been initiated by others and because they did not like to displease local officers. "The simple fact is," continues our contemporary, "that the Association had not been asked to join or even consulted in the matter." This involves, in our opinion, a grave charge against the Indian Association; for we, cannot help making the observation that such procedure, on the part of those with whom the grand idea originated bespeaks forcibly miserable lack of that calm judgment, discretion and tact which should go a great way to constitute the necessary qualifications of those on whom the success or failure of the idea would largely depend. He is no correct reader of the signs of the times, who would refuse to call in the assistance, and invite the resources, of every section of the vast Indian population for the purpose of giving practical effect to the idea of a national fund. We would seriously ask the Committee of the Indian Association to hasten to make good the omission they seem to have unfortunately made in this direction.

Last week we felt it our duty to point out to the reader what seemed to us to be an error of judgment, which our learned contemporary committed, by declaring that there is no necessity for a national fund. It is, we must confess, with the greatest pleasure that we have since perused an article in the columns of our contemporary, which, whatever might be thought of it, is unquestionably re-assuring. The *Hindoo Patriot* fully sympathises with the idea of earnest political agitation; but he does not approve of the procedure of the promoters of the national fund. Our contemporary prefers being let alone to lending a hand, under circumstances as anticipate or rather court failure; and, indeed, we cannot in all consistency find fault with him.

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THE CASE of Stapleton, who horsewhipped a native woman, points a moral by no means favourable to the agitation against the Ilbert Bill. He was convicted by the Magistrate of Agra and sentenced to one month's imprisonment. The prisoner had undergone 10 days' imprisonment, and the Sessions Judge in appeal commutted the residue of the sentence to a fine of Rs. 50. This order was appealed against to the North West High Court; Mr. Justice Straight upheld the sentence passed by the Magistrate. His Lordship made the following remarks:

I am thankful to believe that there are few men who would be guilty of such a cowardly outrage as to beat a woman upon her naked arms and shoulders with a horsewhip so as to raise wales on her skin like those the Magistrate records he saw. I quash the order passed by the Judge in appeal and restore the Magistrate's order in its integrity. The respondent will undergo the residue of imprisonment unserved by him and the necessary steps will be taken for his arrest should he not surrender. The Rs. 50 realised in the Judge's court may be returned to the respondent.

All honor to Mr. Justice Straight for this straight vindication of the majesty of law.

LAST WEEK the Indian Club gave an Evening Party, which was well attended. The arrangements made were excellent.

WE HAVE received a batch of letters regarding the Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Chittagong both *pro* and *con*. We regret we have not space for them. We are in fact tired of the controversy. If the Personal Assistant as *Gazetted* vacates his office, and goes elsewhere, the controversy ought to cease.

SATURDAY, 25TH AUGUST.

WE HAVE received a copy of an address presented to Mr. William Riach, late editor of the *Statesman* by Babu Juggenath Khunna on behalf of the *Bharut Mitra*. We give the following extracts from it:

You have laid bare many of our grievances, and while pointing out where our weakness lay you have always sought, to encourage and comfort. You have manfully fought for the weak in the late unhappy controversy regarding our right, and in short you have, like your predecessor Mr. James Routledge, endeared yourself to all our countrymen by your noble views and your unflinching advocacy of the cause of right.

We cannot allow you to depart from these shores without bidding you a hearty farewell. We sincerely wish you all happiness and prosperity, and we hope that in whatever land you may reside, you will continue to cherish for our country the same sympathy which you manifested during the term of your sojourn here.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Indian Mirror* had stated that the zemindar proprietors of the *Statesman* have dispensed with the services of Mr. Riach because he would not oppose the Rent Bill. Mr. Riach in a letter to that paper contradicts that statement in the following terms:

It is only fair to the Paikpara Raj family that I should state that during all the time I acted as Editor of their paper, they never in any way sought to influence the policy of the paper in respect of any public question. They never asked me to oppose the Rent Bill, and, whatever they may have felt, they never expressed to me disapproval of my support of it.

The proprietors of the *Statesman* are too high-minded to do any thing of the kind, though they would have every right to lay down a policy for their own paper.

THE SYNDICATE of the Bombay University are prepared to recommend the admission of women to medical degrees on the same terms as men.

THERE WERE 172 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 18th August, of which 5 were from cholera, none from small-pox, 49 from fevers, 19 from bowel-complaints, 8 from accidents and suicide, 14, from pthisis and asthma, 12 from spleen diseases, 22 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Infant mortality 48. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 12. The average of daily mortality was 24·5.

WE ACKNOWLEDGED two weeks back the receipt of the second part of the English translation of the Mahabharatha published and distributed *gratis* by Babu Protapchunder Roy. The rendering and getting up of this part is as good as that of the first. The style is clear and correct and the translation appears to be faithful.

A CORRESPONDENT at Muzufferpore writes:

A heavy flood has overtaken this town. Such a calamity is not known to the oldest man living. Thousands of persons have been made houseless. It is a pitiful sight to see trains of women fording the streets laid under water, with children in their arms. It is a pity that the local authorities have not raised their little finger to afford relief to the suffering poor.

Our correspondent makes no mention of loss of life; we hope no lives were lost.

WE HAVE received a copy of a Short Sketch of the "History of Greece" printed at the Serampore Tomohur Press. We hope the sketch will prove useful to students.

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THE FOLLOWING occurs in the Notices to Correspondents in the *Statesman*:

S. GOVINDA ROW.—Complains that at the great meeting in the Town Hall on Thursday he was "continually pricked with pins" to make him "join in the cheers, clappings, applauses, hissings, &c," of the European speakers and that as his clappings were not loud enough, his "umbrella was pulled from his hands and used to increase the cheerings;" that he wanted "to address the heated assembly and immediately saw that his last moment was nigh."

What a commentary on the Town Hall meeting!

A RUMOUR was set afloat to the effect that the Amir of Kabul has been assassinated. But happily it has not been confirmed by Government.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums in the Punjab for 1882. 2. Report on the Inland Trade of British Burma for 1882-83. 3. Annual Report of the Foreign Trade of the N. W. P. and Oudh for 1882 83. 4. Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Punjab and its dependencies during 1882. 5. Army Circulars for May, June and July 1883. 6. Meteorological Records for August and September 1882. 7. Copy of Address to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by the Committee of the Tejnarain City School, Bhagulpore 8. Report on the Legal Affairs of the Bengal Government for 1882-83. 9. Professor Wordsworth's considerations in favour of the Jurisdiction Bill compiled by B. N. Nagarkar, Bombay. 10. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. 52, Part I, No. 11, 1883. 11. Brief History of the Utterparah Municipality from 1853-54 to 1880-81. 12. A Short Sketch of the History of Greece. By the author of Notes on Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare. 13. Sankaracharya—a Lecture by Babu Durgadas Dutta, M. A Edited by D. C. Ghose. 14. Popular Edition of Tod's Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan, Vol. I. Nos. 12 to 14, and Vol. II. Nos. I, and II. 15. Mahabharatha with Sanskrit Text and Bengali Translation Part X. Published and distributed *gratis* by Protapchunder Roy. 16. Ramayana in Sanskrit and Bengali. Part 19. Published as above. 17. Hahnemann—a Bengali Homœopathic Journal. Vol. I, No. 5. 18. Gopal Bhar—a Bengali Comic Journal. Vol I, Nos. 3, and 4.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

*London, August* 18.—Mr. Cross replying to a question in the House of Commons on Thursday last, on the subject of the Indian Army, further stated that the Indian Government had been invited to make further recommendations consistent with the continuance of the Presidential armies. A strike of fifteen thousand cotton spinners has taken place at Ashton-under-Lyne. The news published by the *Standard* regarding the defeat of Usebepu by Cetewayo's men has not yet been confirmed.

21.—Mr. Lynch, the home rule candidate, has been elected member for Sligo, defeated the Tory candidate by a large majority. It is stated that the Government have induced Dhuleep Singh to defer his visit to India. Considerable modification is expected to be made in the treaty defining the frontier between Persia and Russia. Lord Granville, replying to a question in the House of Lords, last night, said that the English missionary Shaw, is on board a French ironclad, where he will be tried by Court-martial with the right of appeal.

22.—In the House of Commons last night, Sir Stafford Northcote attacked the policy of the Government in their mode of conducting Parliamentary proceedings, and amongst other things complained of the alarming reticence maintained by Her Majesty's Ministers relative to the Madagascar affair. Mr. Gladstone, in reply, said that nothing had occurred to Madagascar to disturb the friendly alliance of England and France.

23.—Mr. Cross, in submitting the Indian Budget to the House of Commons, last night, urged the construction of railways in India within reasonable limits, in order to enable surplus crops to reach the markets. Referring to the subsidy to the Amir, the honorable gentleman said that he concluded that the Marquis of Ripon endeavoured to cultivate friendly relations with the Amir, with whom cordial concord now prevails. Our best safeguard, he said, against frontier complications lies in the Amir's ability to defend his State, and cordial friendship is cheaper than his shyness. The Indian Government had, therefore deemed it right to enable him to maintain his position. After a discussion the House agreed to an adjournment of the debate. The House of Lords, last night, threw out on the second reading, the Scotch Local Self-Government Bill.

24.—News from the Cape states that the 41st Regiment has been ordered from Natal to the Zululand frontier. Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that M. Waddington, the French Ambassador, had given assurances to Her Majesty's Government that the French Government would do their utmost to terminate the proceedings in connexion with the Shaw incident at Tamatave.

## INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1883.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Tuesday, the 28th instant, at 7½ P.M.

Subject: Laws of Electro-Magnetism Magneto-Electric and Volta-Electric Induction.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Wednesday, the 29th instant, at 5 P.M.

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S.J. C.I.E., on Thursday, the 30th instant, at 7½ P.M.
Subject: On Reflection from Curved Surfaces.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Saturday, the 1st September at 3 P.M.
Subject: Oxides and Oxy-Acids of Sulphur.

# The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1883.

## THE FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE ZEMINDARS.

### II.

SINCE the publication of our article under the above heading we have received several communications from correspondents, asking us to afford something more positive than mere *a priori* arguments to show that the profit of the zemindars is limited to the amount of revenue paid by them to Government. One writer goes further, and invites our attention to a passage in the Honorable Mr. Justice Cunningham's minute on the Rent Bill, in which the profit has been estimated at a much higher figure. The points mooted are of sufficient importance to demand a reconsideration. The passage in question runs thus:

"There are 130, 000 revenue-payers, who pay to Government a land-revenue of about 3½ millions sterling and enjoy a rental officially returned at something over 13 millions sterling. This 3½ millions of revenue is only half a million larger than what was fixed at the time of the Permanent settlement *viz.*, 3 millions. It is reckoned that, as the zamindar's share was fixed at one-tenth of the gross rent, "the net rental" (*i. e.* share available for the proprietors after payment of revenue) at that time must have been between £300 000 and £400,000. While the Government revenue, accordingly, has increased only by half a million, the landlord's share has risen from, say, £350,000 to 9½ millions sterling. But this rental of 13 millions is only an official return for Road Cess purposes, and is believed by many good judges to represent very inadequately the whole amount which in one way or another the proprietors receive. One writer reckons the entire amount paid annually by the occupants of the soil at between 25 and 30 millions sterling."

The remarks at the close of the para quoted calls for no comment. They dwell on mere guesses of unknown individuals writing for a purpose—of mere phantasms of fancy designed to produce sensational effects—and are not amenable to strict criticism. The reference to the Road Cess returns is the only point of importance, and they are just what Mr. Cunningham has consulted in a very perfunctory, careless manner. The returns have, we believe, not yet been published, but it is obvious from the figures given that he had seen them as submitted to Government by the Board of Revenue, and he sneers at them by saying that they were "only an official return for Road Cess purposes, and is believed by many good judges to represent very inadequately the whole amount which in one way or another the proprietors receive." This estimate of their value is, however, opposed to that of the Board of Revenue which submitted them under date April 10, 1879. The Board think that "with all their drawbacks, however, they may fairly rank as a most interesting collection of agricultural statistics." The drawbacks they refer to are connected with the reasons given, with the classification of tenures, and with other details with which the totals have no concern, and to which we do not advert. The only figures which concern us are those of the total of revenue and of the total of yield. The former stands beyond all question in the records of the Board. The latter is founded on the returns furnished by zemindars, giving in detail the names of every tenure-holder and ryot on each estate, and that under the penalty of being debarred from suing any tenant whose name does not appear on the returns; and under these circumstances they are, accidental errors excepted, the most reliable that could be obtained. Of course, they do not include the illegal cesses which have been euphemised by Mr. Cunningham under the phrase "one way or another;" but those cesses are no more subject to tabulation than are adulterations, overcharges, short weights and measures, undue commissions, overcharges on landing and shipping costs, and other items in commercial returns in England, or France, or the United States of America. They are mere trifles which, for statistical purposes, are nowhere on earth taken into consideration. They must be bold indeed and gifted with uncommon hardihood of diction who would say that illegal cesses in Bengal triple or quadruple or pentuple or sextuple the profits. With imagination at beck they have rope enough and to spare. Anyhow the onus of proving them rests not on us, but on those who strive to controvert our position. Leaving them out of consideration, we find that Mr. Cunningham is in error in supposing that the total of revenue payers number 1,30,000, and the total of revenue is 3½ millions. The figures should be, in round number, 1,50,00, and 3¾ millions. The exact figures are thus given in the Board's Revenue Administration Reports:

| Year | I. Permanently settled. | II. Temporarily settled. | III. Govt. estates | IV. Ryotwari tracts. | Total of all classes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1879-80..... | 139,049 | 7,693 | 2,518 | 22 | 1,49,282 |
| 1880-81..... | 140,007 | 7,670 | 2,720 | 23 | 1,50,420 |
| 1881-82..... | 141,391 | 7,693 | 2,822 | 25 | 1,51,936 |
| | 1879 80. | 1880-81. | | 1881-82. | |
| Demand ... | 3,72,18,953 | 3,75,41,188 | | 3 77,37,226 | |

These figures, however, refer to zemindaries strictly so called; they do not concern the Road and Public Works Cesses tabulated in the Board's report to which reference has been made above, and as Mr. Cunningham refers to that special report, and not to the Revenue Administration Reports, we, too, must abide by them. Now, statement A of the Board's Cess Report gives the total of estates at 2,42,416, or over 92 thousands in excess of the total given in the register of Zemindaries. This is due to the inclusion under the head of Rent-free and other estates which do not come under the category of Zemindaries, but yet of such a nature as not to be fit to be included under the term tenure. Tenures properly so-called have been given in the column for tenures, and they reckon at 11,35,222 valued at Rupees 8,19,34,550. It is worthy of note that the Board's returns, both for revenue and cesses, refer invariably to estates and not to the payers of revenue or cesses, while Mr. Cunningham uses the term "revenue-payers." There is however, no return whatever published or compiled by the Board to show the actual number of payers, and it is difficult to conceive how Mr. Cunningham could get at them. The only inference, therefore, that can fairly be drawn is that he has confounded the number of estates with that of their owners. As a matter of fact it is impossible that the number of owners should be less than that of estates. The bulk of the owners are Hindus, among whom the joint-family system prevails most extensively, and ninety-five out of every hundred estates have many more than two owners each. Four or five to ten joint-owners are common numbers, and it would be easy to show that many single estates have from 30 to 40 co-sharers. Even in the case of small Brahmotters and Mahatranas, and other lakhraj estates co-sharers the rule and single owners the exceptions. It is true that in the case of some rich proprietors several estates come under one ownership, but these are few and quite exceptional, and cannot possibly reduce the total of owners to 1,30,000 from a total of 242,413 estates.

To turn now from the payers to the amount paid. The total value of the estates is given in the statement under notice at Rs. 13,11,68,432. This is, however, the gross amount, and is subject to many deductions. We have in the first place to deduct from it the Government revenue amounting to Rs. 3,77,37,226. Then a sum of Rs. 69,14,587 has to be put out for the Road and the Public Works Cesses. A third sum of three lacs must go to cover the Dawk impost, and one of Rs. 78,73,105 for collection charges at the rate of 6 per cent. The amount actually paid is much greater, ranging from 8 to 12 per cent., and in the management of the Wards and Attached Estates the Government pays more, but we take it at the lowest rate, because the Government has thought fit to fix it in its wisdom as the rate which they will allow in

the calculation of Cess accounts. Then comes the amount of unrealizable assets. The Government in the plenitude of its sovereign powers, with the aid of the ablest and the highest-paid collectors known on the earth, and having the sunset law at beck, has never been able to recover the full amount of its due. The Board's Revenue Administration Reports year after year show the collections to come up to not more than 93 to 97 per cent. In the management of Wards and Attached estates, the collections made by Government officers under special laws, range from 54 to 80, seldom the latter, and this is the case in normal years. For drought, famine, scarcity, the periodical writing off of revenue as unrealizable, if taken into account would lower the average considerably; but we have no data at hand to calculate the average rate. Any how such being the case with Government, the zemindars must as a matter of course be a great deal worse situated. They have to contend against recusant ryots, bad laws, law's delay, heavy costs, three years' prescription, rats, mice, locusts, deaths, and all the contingencies of flood and field, and experienced persons are firmly of opinion that in the long run the Zemindars do not realise more than at an average 70 per cent of their dues. But to obviate adverse criticism we will reckon the loss at 20 per cent.,—an estimate which no Zemindar will admit to be fair towards him. This rate would represent a total of Rs. 2,62,33,368. It may be said that the Zemindars should be more vigilant of their rights, and it is their own fault if they fail to realize the whole of their dues; but they cannot draw blood from stone, and if they do try to claim to the full of their legal right, and institute too many rent suits, would-be-benefactors-of-the-poor-at-other's-cost in the person of Collectors are ready at hand to denounce them as hard-hearted, cruel, and vicious, and the Government ever ready to gibbet them in its administration resolutions as monsters of cruelty. The Government, in its administrative canonicals, preaches moderation, benevolence, kindness to ryots and all the other virtues of the Scriptures, and having thereby secured three years, respite, changes its coat and as legislators decrees a wholesale fine on kindness by washing off all liabilities of the ryot under the law of three years' prescription. For tradesmen who sell chickory for coffee and sand for sugar the prescription is six years, but for zemindars it is three following the worst possible laws for the easy recovery of rent during the legal period. It is but reasonable and fair that the result of the moral flappers and bad laws should recoil on Government. The balance left after the above deductions represents the profits of 2,42,000 estates, but of these the 1,50,000 zemindary estates include, as shown in our last article, a great number of very small estates yielding from 1 to 83 Rs. per year, the richer classes being represented by barely 10,000. If we take the profits of the 92,000 estates to be the same as those of the 1,50,000 zemindaries technically so called, the result would show that those experienced officers who reckon the profits of Zemindars to be between 25 and 30 crores have, we will not say, shot with a long bow, but drawn a trifle too largely on their imagination. But to tabulate the figures.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total value | ... | 13,11,68,432 |
| Deduct Revenue | ... | 3,77,37,226 |
| | | 9,34,31,206 |
| Deduct Road and P. W. Cess | ... | 69,14,487 |
| | | 8,65,16,719 |
| Deduct Dawk tax | ... | 3,00,000 |
| | | 8,62,16,719 |
| Deduct collection charges at Government rate of 6 per cent. | ... | 78,73,105 |
| | | 7,83,43,614 |
| Deduct unrealizable at 20 per cent | | 2,62,33,368 |
| | | 5,21,10,246 |
| Deduct ⅓ for the share of rent-free-holders | ... | 1,73,60,085 |
| Balance of profit for zemindars | ... | 3,47,50,161 |

The results here arrived at are in keeping with the returns of the Income Tax Administration as far as they go. The bulk of the zemindaries are, as shewn in our last article, of small extent, valued at from Rs. 1 to 180, whereas the Income Tax collectors and assessors took no note of agricultural holdings and estates of less value than Rs. 200, and therefore there can be no exact concord; but the figures given in the Board's report of November 14, 1865, on the administration of the Income Tax in the Mofussil, from 1860-61 to 1863-64, and the Report of Mr. Grote, President of the Income Tax Commission for Calcutta and the Suburbs, which have been summed below in a tabular form, show that the total of tax-payers under schedule I, was 2,13,754, and the duty they paid amounted to Rs. 30,35,894, which calculated at the rate of ½ per cent. duty give a total profit of Rs. 1,21,47,576—nothing like 25 to 30 crores.

It might be said that it is a matter of perfect indifference to Government whether the whole of the profits remains with the zemindar or is divided between him and the Talukdar. Had there been no zemindar and no subinfeudation the whole of the profits would have gone to Government. This is no doubt true as an argument, and would show well on paper. But the Government has a higher duty to perform than to realize the highest revenue possible. It is the protection of the people and the promotion of their welfare, that primarily claims its attention; and how far that is consistent with the extortion of the highest revenue is quite another question. Certain it is that the experiment of ryotwari settlement has been tried and found to be sadly wanting. It has impoverished the people concerned, lowered their vitality, and killed them like rotten sheep under the slightest touch of adversity. These facts have engaged the attention of our legislators, year after year and they have been busy in devising Dakkhan Ryots Relief Bills, Agricultural Banks and what not, but no relief has yet been afforded to the sufferers, and such will continue to be the case until taxation is specially lowered. This misery has not yet fallen on Bengal, and those who advocate the suppression of the Bengal system are trying really to reduce the ryots of Bengal to the condition of the ryots of the Dakkhan. May God avert the mischief which they propose to inflict!

*Income Tax Statistics for the Lower Provinces of Bengal, showing the Number of Tax-payers and Amount of Duty realized under Schedule I. including Landholders and Agriculturists of all classes deriving their Incomes from Landed Property.*

| Year. | Place and Total. | No. of Payers. | Amount of duty. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1860-61. | Calcutta and Suburbs .. | 15,721 | 4,63,201 |
| | Mofussil ... | 1,98,033 | 25,72,693 |
| | Total ... | 2,13,754 | 30,35,894 |
| 1861-62. | Calcutta and Suburbs ... | 15,718 | 4,63,126 |
| | Mofussil .. | 1,83,105 | 24,34,443 |
| | Total ... | 1,98,823 | 28,97,569 |
| 1862-63. | Calcutta and Suburbs ... | 5,375 | 3,00,621 |
| | Mofussil . | 50,176 | 20,35,483 |
| | Total ... | 55,551 | 23,36,104 |
| 1863-64. | Calcutta and Suburbs ... | 5,355 | 2,90,524 |
| | Mofussil ... | 45,881 | 14,54,081 |
| | Total ... | 51,236 | 17,44,605 |

## POLITICAL AGITATION.

WE gladly respond to the appeal of our contemporary of the *Bengalee* "to reconsider the position," which he indicates, regarding political agitation in this country. We desire to say at the outset that there is no difference of opinion between us and him as regards the main point, for both of us seek the same object, namely, the good of the people, each of course in his own way and according to the light within himself. Our end and aim are the same, though our methods of procedure may be different. With one important exception, there is also not a single leading question of the day on which there is a material difference of opinion between ourselves and him. Our contemporary cannot be more anxious than we are to see the germs of self-government take root in the Indian soil, to see a fair representation of the people in the legislature and the administrative organisms, to see a frank and full recognition of the just rights of the children of the soil to serve their country and sovereign, to see the establishment of the sacred principle of equality in the eye of the law without the invidious distinction of race or religion, to see a liberal encouragement of high education and the diffusion of popular education, to see the poor and the weak protected from individual oppression, official or unofficial, European or Native, in fact to see the country governed in accordance with the noble behests of our Gracious Sovereign contained in Her famous Proclamation of 1858. The exception referred to is the Rent Question. With regard to that Question it has been our long-cherished and firm conviction, irrespective of any personal considerations, that situated as the country is a territorial aristocracy, having the means, leisure and influence to devote to public interests, is essential to the welfare of the masses, that the Permanent Settlement is the Magna Charta of Bengal, that any thing which will tend to weaken that charter will necessarily tend to weaken the main springs necessary for the promotion of the well-being of the people. We yield to none in our desire to promote the welfare of the ryots, but we do not think that that object necessarily requires the sacrifice of the just rights of the landlords—we repudiate that it is right to rob Peter to pay Paul. If the greatest good of the greatest number requires the confiscation of vested rights and interests, equity demands that a fair compensation should be given for the demolition of such rights and interests.

It will be seen from the above that we are at one with our contemporary as regards the leading questions of the day, and nothing will give us greater pleasure than to lend our humble co-operation for a proper and thorough ventilation of those questions. For a quarter of a century we have, through sun and rain, through good report and evil report, laboured for the advancement of the good work, and as long as health and strength are spared us, we do mean to go on, as we have hitherto gone on, with heart within and God overhead. As for a National Fund for the prosecution of those objects, we have shewn in our last article on this subject the practical difficulties, which stand in our way. No one has yet explained how these difficulties can be removed. We have said that under existing circumstance a National Council for the administration of a National Fund is not practicable—that the fund will consequently fall into the hands of a clique or coterie, and that such a result would not be in keeping with the professions of those who have started the movement. If a permanent fund is to be raised, there must be a permanent central organization to watch and administer it, and those who have any practical knowledge of the country know well whether such an organization is feasible. Should the centre of action be Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Allahabad or Lahore? And if the head-quarters be established at Lahore or Madras will the representatives of Bengal, Bombay and the North-Western Provinces go there and take an active part in the proceedings of the Central Committee? It will doubtless be admitted that the Central Committee must act steadily and perseveringly, not by fits and starts, and steady action means continuous and unflagging action. How can there be continuity of action, if the elements for such action be not continuous. It is no imaginary difficulty we conjure up; it is a matter-of-fact practical difficulty. The only alternative, as John Bright has suggested for practical administration of the country, is—federal action. Hence it is, we hold, as we said in our last article on the subject, that each province should have its local Association or Associations, which should agitate local questions, raise local funds for the agitation of such questions, and that whenever, and as often as, there would arise questions of common interest, these provincial Associations should communicate with each other, and take united action. If necessary, on such common occasions there should be common agitation and a common fund. Strengthen the provincial Associations, work them with energy and vigour, husband their resources intelligently and prudently, and let them adopt united action, whenever necessary, and we will get what we want. We ought to take a lesson from Lord Ripon's policy for administrative reform. His Lordship has proposed local self-government in order to infuse life and energy into the different limbs of the

national body. In the same way we want local exertions for the promotion of national weal.

While sympathizing with the spirit which has dictated the present movement, we have from the beginning called for a programme of the work to be done. Our object in calling for it was to see for ourselves whether the work to be done is not already done, or cannot be done by the existing Provincial Associations. Unfortunately the speakers at the Anath Bazar meeting did not condescend to unfold their programme. The *Bengalee* now says:

What right had we to sketch out such a programme? For the programme, in all its details, must be settled by those who contribute money, who will form the great national organization, which the National Fund will inevitably bring about. The Fund is not to be raised merely for the purposes of the present hour. It is to be raised for the benefit of after-generations as well. It is to be a permanent Fund; and who amongst us so gifted with prophetic insight as not only to be able to see the things of the present but also those of the remote future? To this gift we can lay no claims. If our contemporary does, we are prepared to sit at his feet, as we have often done with advantage to ourselves; and learn the mystic art.

We confess we are taken quite aback by this answer. It is no business of the promoters of the movement to explain the objects for which they want public money. "The programme, in all its details must be settled by those who contribute money." But we ask again where is the programme? The subscribers may "settle" the programme—but they must have one before them for consideration. With our humble experience of public business we must confess we have never yet seen a movement made, the leaders of which, while appealing to the pockets of the public, have withheld from them the objects for which money is required. Why would then the public subscribe? Three things are as a rule required to be clearly set forth before an appeal is made to the public for subscriptions—viz, 1 the objects for which the money is required, 2 the manner in which the money is to be spent, and 3 the agency through which it is to be spent. The leaders of the present movement have not thought fit to satisfy the first two conditions—they have met the third by publishing the names of some gentlemen as trustees of the Fund. Now, the trustees should be elected by the subcribers, but their votes in the present instance have been anticipated. While the names of the trustees have been announced the conditions upon which they are to administer the fund have not been made public. So much for the manner in which the movement is being carried on. The speakers at the Anath Bazar meeting having failed to give a programme, the *Bengalee*, which is identified with the movement, has in its own columns supplied the omission. We copied our contemporary's sketch in our last article, and categorically examined it In reply our good brother says, "it is obvious that the programme was only a tentative one, put forward, more for purposes of discussion than as embodying the final expression of our matured views on the subject." So our contemporary has launched the vast national project, but he has not yet "matured" his views upon the subject. Nevertheless he asks the public to subscribe in deference to unknown,some indefinite and uncertain views. Indeed, he seems to be so undecided on the subject that he now talks of political agitation, now of agricultural improvement, now of manufacturing industry as the primary object of the fund. Such indecision among the leaders of the movement cannot command confidence of the public.

We have already examined the programme, which our contemporary had first put forth, and which he now says did not contain his "matured views on this subject." Let us consider his second manifesto. This manifesto advocates, to use our contemporary's own words, the "deputation of delegates from time to time or of permanent delegates and by the publication of a newspaper, devoted to Indian interests in England." Our contemporary gives his reason for these two objects. He says:

Is not the fact patent to the most cursory observer that our country is fast drifting into the whirlpool of party politics, that there will be, in the times that are to come, a Liberal policy and a Conservative policy for the government of this country? Just for one moment observe the attitude of the great English parties with reference to the burning questions of Indian politics, which have, within the last two or three years, convulsed the public mind of India. The Vernacular Press Act was passed by a Tory Government. It was condemned and repealed by a liberal Government. The Afghan war was the war of a Tory Government. It was condemned by a Liberal Government which lost no time in withdrawing from it, and even in restoring conquered territory. The Self-Government scheme is the work of Liberal Government. It has already been condemned by the leaders of the Tory party, and by none more emphatically than by the leader, who carries the greatest weight with his party, Lord Salisbury. Mark again the attitude of the parties in reference to the Ilbert Bill. It has become a party question. The Tories to a man condemn it. The Liberals warmly support it.

And the legitimate conclusion of the arguments of our contemporary is that we should ally ourselves with the Liberals in the agitation of Indian questions in England. Now, we are humbly of opinion that a greater misfortune cannot befall India than that it should be made the sport of English party politics, and that we cannot commit a greater political blunder than to follow the fortunes of this party or that. Party Government is not after all the best form of Government for a civilized country, but the system has done so much for England that it cannot be now altered, though practically the lines which used to divide before old Toryism and Whiggism, do not separate Conservatism and Liberalism of the present day. Now-a-days the party cry of England is simply a cry for political ascendancy, power, and patronage. But whatever the advantages and disadvantages of Party Government, there is one element in it which ensures it success—it is this that whatever one party be in power and in opposition, both are equally amenable to the laws passed and acts done, and therefore the predominant element of self-interest is never absent. The same cannot be said of the action of either political party in England with regard to Indian questions. The laws which may be passed for India will not affect them, the measures which may be adopted for India will not affect them, the taxes which may be imposed upon India will not be paid by them, and the policy which may rule India will not affect them. They have no personal interest in Indian affairs—of course they have an aggregate national interest, which has far less potent influence than personal interest—and Party Government of India cannot therefore be conducive to her welfare. But the fortunes of India being bound up with those of England, we must be prepared to be governed according to the exigencies of party politics in England. But it is one thing to be governed by the dominant Party for the hour, and another thing to ally ourselves to any Political Party of England as its ward. Our allegiance to all parties should be the same. We should look upon them as the representatives of the Great British nation in the aggregate, and should take shelter under the *ægis* of any Party for the moment that may choose to help us. To us all Parties are and ought to be the same. We have nothing to do with English party politics—if we should enter that whirlpool, we are sure to be drowned. It may be that one Party may at one time be more willing to help us than another, and why should we not avail ourselves of that help, never mind what it might have said or done in the past. It is said that in party politics as in love and war every thing is excusable—let the rival parties oppose each other as much as they like—we take no part in their quarrels, we appeal to them as our rulers and take what we can get out of them. As regards Indian administration the Tories in the past conferred greater benefit upon India than the Whigs, but we do not feel called upon to institute a comparison between the two. It is enough for us to say that it was the Conservative Government, which gave us the Queen's Proclamation, our Magna Charta, the Indian Council our sheet anchor in England, and a quietus to the wicked annexation policy of old. Similarly the present Liberal Government has been truly beneficent to India, though it too has scars in its policy. Only the other day Mr. Gladstone declared that India as an integral part of the British Empire must bear the war charges of England, though the same principle does not apply to the colonies. Be that as it may, we repeat we will commit a sad political blunder, if we make political agitation in this country subservient to any political party in England. This point being cleared up the question remains whether a national fund is necessary for the maintenance of delegates in England, or a newspaper there as an Indian organ? We think it is desirable to maintain a permanent delegate in England, though its urgency has been somewhat diminished by the establishment of the Indian Representative Committee composed of Native Indians residing in England, and the United British Indian Committee, composed of M. Ps. and sympathizing old Indians. These Committees may be expected to do the work of delegates from India; still we would have a delegate in England, who will act as a sort of whip for these Committees. But our plan is still the same. We would work through the Provincial Associations. If these Associations should band themselves together and distribute the charges amongst themselves, the burden upon each will be light, while the scope of work will be large. Each province has its own budget of grievances for ventilation in the public press, and in Parliament, and no Central Committee or National Assembly can furnish such a budget—the Provincial Associations can alone supply it. As for an Indian newspaper in England we are afraid it will not do. The cost will be enormous, and no newspaper can hold its ground, which does not pay itself. Subsidies may be occasionally useful, but a permanent subsidy like that offered by the Government of India to the Amir of Kabul, is out of the question. Again, it is not enough that an Indian organ should be maintained in England; it is necessary to see that it is read, but no special organ of India will be regularly read by the British public. Several attempts had been made but they have failed. The last was that made by Messrs. Routledge and Wilson, but it didnot last a week. With regard to this part of the subject the *Voice of India* started in Bombay by Mr. Dadhabhoy Naoroji and Mr. Malabari supplies the want; if our countrymen are really in earnest about the matter, let them subscribe to it largely, let that periodical be converted into a weekly, let its contents be enlarged, and let it be circulated widely in England free of charge, or for a moderate price. The *Voice of India* gives in one view the opinions of all India on the topics of the day, and there cannot be a better instrument than this for the purpose of educating public opinion in England regarding India. As for telegraphic despatches from India in reply to the *Times'* Calcutta Correspondent, surely our contemporary does not mean that this is a permanent necessity for a permanent National Fund. The *Times'* Calcutta telegrams have acquired a momentary value in consequence of the Ilbert Bill controversy, but this controversy will not last for ever. Then it should not be supposed that the present embittered feeling between the Europeans and Natives would continue for ever, or that the two should always be at daggers drawn. If such should be the case, which God forbid, then it would be all over with British India. But happily that will not be the case. Already there is a return of good feeling among the non-official Europeans, and we ought to reciprocate it and cherish it. If the Europeans and the Natives go hand in hand, the cause of progress and reform will decidedly gain.

We have ventured to write as practical men, and should be extremely sorry if our ideas be misunderstood. We do not wish to throw cold water upon any project for national advancement, provided it be good, practical, and feasible. As to whether the zemindars should support this movement or not is a small matter. It is quite true that the movement having originated with the Indian Association, that the trustees of the fund being the leading members of that Association, and that the Indian Association and the *Bengalee* having always taken a hostile attitude against them, they do not feel confidence in their counsel, and we cannot blame them if they

do so; but we are not now considering the sectional interests or feelings of the zemindars, but the vital interests of the whole nation, and after a calm and careful consideration of the interests of the nation, we have come to this conclusion. We may be mistaken, but we think it is our duty to give our honest opinion and conviction on the subject. There is one argument of our contemporary, which we see we have omitted to notice, and which deserves to be noticed. He says :

Provincial questions have an aspect and national importance. Was not our contemporary himself foremost in fighting the battles of the Punjab, in connection with the question of high English Education? Yet this was only a provincial question. Were not the Bengal zemindars foremost in helping their distressed countrymen of Madras, on the occasion of the famine? Yet the famine was local and did not affect their province. Is it of no consequence to the rest of India that this province should not be demoralized and brought to the brink of ruin by the out-still system? Was not the cry of distress that was raised in the Deccan and among her agricultural population, a cry that was re-echoed in every province of India, and did it not strike a chord in our hearts?

Our contemporary here confounds the functions of the press and the charitable public with those of a National Council and a National Fund. The Press of one province should certainly support the cause of a sister province—the scope of our labours as journalists embraces the whole nation and not any particular section, and the consensus of opinion in the different provinces on a particular subject is a source of strength to Government. But to work through the press is one thing, and through a National Council is another. And yet in working through the press we carry out the federal principle on which we rely. Each Province has its own press, just as it has local Associations, and these acting in unison in matters of common interest prove a tower of strength to the nation. To maintain local Associations, which are an absolute necessity, and also to maintain a National Association to watch and discuss local or provincial questions would be to do the same work twice ever—it would be a waste of time, energy and resources.

One word more. Our contemporary seems to think that because we think that the utilization and strengthing of the present provincial Associations will do more good to the country than an impracticable centralization like the National Fund with a National Council, he charges us with political blindness. We had the temerity to say that the establishment of a National Fund without a practical programme would cause political unrest in the minds of the people. Our contemporary says :

Our contemporary however really forgets himself, when he proceeds to say that the National Fund would be a menace to the Government and that it would be a source of political unrest If that is so, every political association consititutes a standing threat, and the funds of such associations are a cause of political unrest. The British Indian Association, the most important and the richest of them all, according to the reasoning of our contemporary, should therefore be abolished and its funds distributed, because forsooth we must give rest to the country. If the argument were carried a little further, the newspaper should write nothing except what lulls the officials to sleep, for we must have no unrest now, no menace. All must be quite and tranquil and not even a flutter must be observeable on the calm surface of Indian politics. The political millenium is at hand, and let us sing the praises of the officials. If this is the last expression of that programme of political life which our distinguished countryman has followed, we can only express our regret. He has then placed himself in opposition to forces which, he must know, are irrepressible and invincible. He has long been the worthy leader of political movements on this side of India. Let him take note of the times. Let him guide the tendencies of the age. But let him not vacate his office. It would be a loss to his country. It would be disastrous to his own reputation, which his countrymen would fain cherish with affection. We write in sorrow and not in anger. This is not the time for the exchange of petty feelings. We again ask our contemporary to reconsider the position, and to do justice to his country and to himself.

It may be that we do not understand the epoch in which we live, though we are told that we have contributed to it—it may be that we do not read aright the signs of the times which surround us—it may be that we are drifting to a self-abnegation of our dearly cherished mission. But we do believe that an undue strain put upon the national mind without adequate reason or for an adequate purpose is positively mischievous and politically dangerous. We are now on trial; the eyes of England, aye of Europe, are upon us, and if we make the slightest trip, our vaulting ambition may overleap itself. If we run too fast, even the friendly Government, which now backs us, may see the necessity of stopping our course. Because we see the danger ahead, we are told that we are placing ourselves "in opposition to forces which are repressible and invincible." If that be the case, we have nothing to say. But because we have greater regard for our country than for temporary popularity with the shrieking and shouting portion of our community, we think it necessary to warn our countrymen not to run too fast, not to create suspicion where there is no suspicion, and not to court opposition where there is no opposition. We do not advise political inaction or negation. We do advocate political agitation and its vigorous working on the federal principle of John Bright—on the local self-government principles of Lord Ripon—and holding this view we urge the strengthening of the Provincial Associations, and we are convinced that if these Associations act in unison, with hearty good will, there will be a union, which will be a strength to us, as well as to Government.

## ENGLISH OPINION ON LORD RIPON'S INDIAN POLICY.

THE Anglo-Indian agitation against the Ilbert Bill has produced one good—it has roused public opinion in England. The leaders of thought in the United Kingdom have come forward and spoken out. Last week we took a cursory notice of the meeting presided over by Sir John Budd Phear. Sir John in opening the meeting, pointed out that the measures of the present Viceroy, which had evoked so much opposition were two—the Local Self-Government scheme and the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill; and remarked that all who had had experience in the administration of public affairs in India were of one mind in thinking that a large share of local management must be put into the hands of natives. Turning next to the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill Sir John Phear stated in plain terms that the maintenance of the existing disability of Native Judicial Officers in regard to the trial of European British subjects was not essential to the safety or security of the Englishmen before the law. He continued :—"The judicial efficiency of the natives of India had now been tried too long to admit of any question of this kind. In the administration of civil justice they had shown themselves to be at least the equals of their English brethren, and although there was as great an outcry against giving them the power of entertaining civil suits as was now raised against this measure, a very short time was needed to prove that that measure, instead of being any grievance to Europeans, was entirely the reverse, and he thought he was bound to say, as the result of the experience in the offices which he had held both in India and Ceylon, that the way in which the native Judges and Magistrates did their judicial work was simply admirable." This testimony to the efficiency of Native Judicial Officers, coming as it does, from a man who had been a distinguished Judge of the Calcutta High Court for a dozen years, ought to carry very great weight with the public. Sir John Phear showed clearly that the ground for all this excitement among Europeans was a feeling that it was an intolerable indignity that a European should be subject to a trial by a Native Magistrate, or in other words, pride of race. He concluded by saying that the English had a higher duty in India than merely to consult the prejudices of a few thousands of their countrymen, and that England was bound to govern her vast empire in Asia in the interests of the teeming millions who constituted the indigenous population of the country.

Four important resolutions were unanimously passed at the meeting. The first which was moved by Mr. Thorold Rogers, M. P., runs as follows :—"Whenever a native of India has shown such moral and intellectual qualities as are implied by the fact of his having attained to high judicial offices, he is entitled to exercise the same powers as an English Officer holding a similar position." In moving this resolution Mr. Thorold Rogers justly stigmatised the theory of the necessity for preserving the position of the dominant race as the meanest and the lowest cowardice, of which Englishmen ought to be ashamed. Mr. R. N. Cust, one of the ablest and most experienced of living Anglo-Indians seconded the resolution. He said that Lord Ripon's measure had raised the question whether the people of India were to be governed upon principles upon which the Portuguese governed those subject to them, or whether the English intended to apply the enlightened principles of civilization and to govern the country in the interests of its people. Mr. Cust testified to the ability and honesty of the Native Judges and insisted that the time had come for giving them extended powers. Mr. Seymour Keay in supporting the resolution, laid stress upon the fact that the non-official Europeans who opposed the Ilbert Bill so vehemently numbered in all some 40,000, of whom three-fourths were located in towns, and were already under native magistrates, while only 10,000 were to be affected by the measure. He as pertinently asked whether the wishes of the ten thousand should prevail over those of 250 millions. The second resolution was moved by Mr. Bryce, M. P. and had reference to the Local Self-Government scheme It runs as follows :—"That the extension of Local Self-Government in India is a step called for by the increasing needs of the country and the necessity of economical administration, while it forms an important training for that larger share in the Government of India by its people to which the greatest importance has always attached." Mr. Bryce, referring to the St. James Hall meeting, observed that the English people, and not Anglo-Indians are responsible for the Government of India' and that it is the duty of the former to lay down the principles upon which that vast empire should be governed. He denied that it was by the sword that England could govern India, and urged tha it is only by vigour of character, by the sense of justice, and by the proof that the British had the interest of the people at heart that she could maintain her hold over a country inhabited by 250 millions. Those people who talked of holding India by the sword," added Mr. Bryce, "would sit upon the safety-valve and the real course of safety lay in giving advancing self-government to our great empire in the East." The resolution was seconded by Mr. Haggard, late of the Bengal Civil Service, who regarded it as a mistake to have a Government official at the head of the Municipal Committees, and insisted that it would not only be an economical system of administration to have local self-government, but that it would be a serious political blunder to produce dissatisfaction and discontent by excluding classes.

Major Evans Bell, the well-known indefatigable worker in the cause of Indian reform, moved the third resolution, which affirmed that it is the duty of the present Ministry to give its fullest support to Lord Ripon's policy inasmuch as that policy is founded on the Queens Proclamation of 1858, and is consonant with the highest interests of the Empire. The mover of the resolution protested against the view so persistently urged by Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, that the eminent Indian statesmen of the past would have raised their voice against the Ilbert Bill. Major Evans Bell quoted the following from a letter which Lord Salisbury (then Viscount Cranbourne) as Secretary of State for India wrote to Lord Lawrence in 1865 :—"We send out by this mail two despatches on the subject of flogging of coolies in Assam. The way in which English Agents, unwatched, are apt to maltreat natives, is a material argument in the question of encouraging private enterprise." The gallant Major observed :—"In many more or less remote districts the English non-official class, if not under the observation and jurisdiction of native magistrates, must continue to be, as it was now exempt practically from all judicial

control, for the government could not afford to multiply its costly English agency. Sir Alexander Arbuthnot with his enormous majority ; and Sir James Stephen with his belligerent civilization, did not seem to him to understand what an Empire was, and how a composite Empire like ours could justify its existence to the world, and could hope to flourish for any length of time peaceably and prosperously." The fourth resolution, which was moved by Sir Wilfrid Lawson M. P., ran as follows :—"That this meeting do express its hearty approval of the wise and just conduct of Lord Ripon and his colleagues, and appeal to the English people to join in supporting a ruler who has shown himself so loyal and true to the interests alike of England and India" Sir Wilfrid Lawson justly remarked that the question was whether India was to be governed by the principle of justice or to be held by the sword. No sensible and right-thinking person will say that England could hold the 250,millions of India in this country by the sword. Sir Wilfrid Lawson spoke nothing but the truth when he said that her only hope of holding India was by pursuing an enlightened and liberal policy. We reserve to our next our remarks on the much more influential meeting presided over by Mr. Bright.

## A FEW FACTS ABOUT THE RECENT OUTRAGE

COPIES of the proceedings of the Coroner's Court *in re* Tincouri Sircar's death have been placed before us. We have not space for them *in extenso*, but gives below the depositions of some of the witnesses :

Stephen Coull Mackenzie upon oath saith :—I am Police Surgeon. On the 17th instant July 1883 I examined the body of an adult native male of about 25 years of age identified to me by Corporal Thakoor Pattuck to be that of Tincowree Sirkar. The body was well nourished and the external marks of violence on it were 3 contusions.

One ½ inch in length on the lower and outer part of the abdomen.

One 1 inch in length on the middle and inner side of the right leg.

One 1 inch length on the middle and inner side of the left leg. The lungs, the heart, the spleen, the kidneys—the intestines,the bladder and the substance of the brain were healthy. The liver was large and soft. There are 13 ruptures of the substance of the liver varying in size from 2 to 8 inches in length.

The heart was empty and contracted. The liver, the spleen, the kidneys, the intestines and the vessels of the brain enemic or bloodless.

The mucous membrane of the stomach was congested, the stomach contained two ounces of fluid which emitted a smell of alcohol. All the internal organs smelt of alchohol.

There were 78 ounces of dark fluid blood in the abdominal cavity, the upper part of the breast bones and 2nd left rib were fractured.

In my opinion the deceased died from homorrage or loss of blood from the ruptures of the liver above described.

To the Court :—The injuries were such as might be caused by a fall or by direct violence. I could not say by which of the two they were caused. There were no marks of latties. If the man was very drunk, a fall on the road might cause the injuries. It is possible, but not likely that a single fall of that nature would cause all the injuries described. But 2 or 3 falls might. He could have walked about after the fracture of the rib, and the breast-bone, but he could not have lived long after the rupture of the liver. A heavy fall on the back might rupture the liver, but not fracture the breast-bone which must have been caused by direct violence—either a blow or a fall. The man might have fallen and then rolled over. Falling on bricks might cause the contusion noticed. The liver being very soft would not require much force to rupture it. If the man fell drunk, there might be marks on the head or about the face, but not necessarily. There were no marks on the hands. A kick might rupture the liver or fracture the breast bone without leaving any marks. The rupture of the liver was such that I should expect death to occur within an hour.

Gonesh Doobay on solemn affirmation :—I am a constable of the Jorrasanko Thanna. On the morning of the 17th I was on duty from 2 A M. to 6. A. M. in Kassareeparrah Street. At 2-30 A. M. I saw a man lying in the middle of the street on his back. He was unable to speak but was groaning. I tried to wake him, at 2-30 the Relief file came up and I reported the matter. As it was threatening rain I with other constables removed him to the Thanna. It was reported to the Inspector and the man was sent to the Hospital *in* a stretcher. I did not go with him.

Deceased was a resident of my beat and was employed in a printing press. I had seen him some days previous but not on that day. He had only a Dhooti on, the spot where he was found was only a few doors from his house as I came to know afterwards.

Shosheebhoosun Banerjee, upon solemn affirmation :—I live in Baranussee Ghose's Street, I knew the deceased. At about 2, A.M on Tuesday morning I was sleeping out in the open *rook* of house of Gopal Chunder Banerjee. The quarrel between 2 Paharawallas and the deceased roused me. I saw the deceased seated at the corner of Narain Moody's shop and 2 Paharawallahs standing saying at 5 P.M. you showed fight and now if we beat what baba of yours would protect you. He said :—" There are only 2 of you, I could fist you both. Just then the file of constables was coming. Deceased seeing that ran into a lane Modhoo Roy's Lane. I followed him into the lane, 4 or 5 constables of the file pursued him. Tincowrey happened to stumble and fell near a water stand. Two of the Paharawallas seized him and lifted his hands up, 4 other constables reached him by a bye-lane and beat the deceased. 2 of them struck with their batons on the head and the other 2 with their shoes on the belly. Deceased was on his leg when beaten, they took him to the Thanah, by the lane to the west beating him all the way. Deceased was crying *bapray maray*—I die. I might know one of the Paharawallas (12 constables being placed in a file before the court the witness picked out one 26 Kassem Hazey of Jorasanko Thana,) I could identify none of the others. This constable and another were altercating, I mentioned this to Brojolall Banerjee and to nobody else. I did not mention to the Police to keep out of trouble. I mentioned to Brojolall on Wednesday. I was not examined by the Police at all. I did not inform the deceased's mother, because I did not know his present house.

Srishtidhur Mundul on solemn affirmation.—I live in Kisto Baboo's Lane, don't know the number, I am brazier. I was in my house on the Monday night. At about 2 A.M. or 2-30 A.M. I went to a call of nature and then heard a *Golmal* near my house. I first heard "Maray—Bapray" I opened the door and saw a drunken man being carried by about 8 constables. He was being pushed along and I again heard *maray bapray* I did not then know who it was that was being carried, they were then about this distance from my door (shows about 3 yds.) It was a clear night. My house is close to Kristo Babu's. I was not questioned by the Police. I received a subpoena and attended the last day. I was not called that day. I was not asked. I work in Ramon Pal's house in a lane, my house is in a lane close to Kristo Babu's house.

Harichurn Malakar on solemn affarmation—I live in Modoo Ray's Lane which issues from Barranossy Ghoses Street. I knew Tincaurey. On the night of Monday the 16th I was at home. Tincaurey came and called me at 1—45 or 2 A. M. I did not get up being unwell. He went away. About ¼ hour after I heard a *golmal—marray dhorray*—a row. That is all I know.

To the Police,—On the night of the 17th I was called by the Police and asked—I then said I did not know any thing, because I had seen a man slapped by the Darogah, I was called by a Paharawallah. I went to a moodie's shop and found some Police officers there. I afterwards came in a carriage to the Police. The man slapped was Bhoothnath. (Bhoothnath being called here said he was slapped by the Darogah Ram Peary pointed out) I did not see Tincowry but heard his voice.

Khettermohun Dass, alias Bairagi Babajee on S. A.—I am a thika workman and live at Jorasanko. I was smoking at the corner where Barranussy Ghose's Street meets Chitpore Road. At about 2-30 A. M. or 2-45 A. M. I saw a man being carried by 5 or 6 constables. I can, say if he was lifted and carried or made to walk, but I distinctly saw his arms being held. His position was vertical and not horizontal but I did not notice if his feet were touching the ground. I distinctly heard the sound Don't beat me "you shalas"—I cant say who uttered the sounds. The paharawallas were talking to each other, they passed the shop where I was but along the opposite side of the road, a distance of about 50 cubits. I was not examined by the Police. The next day I did report in the shop what I had seen. I do not know this woman. (mother of the deceased.)

In cross to Police :—I am not a servant but do thika work with Badanchaundro madak.

I slept in the shop of Shandaminee. I was not present at the Police enquiry. I heard the Police had come and enquired.

Umesh Chunder Nundy on solemn affirmation :—I am employed in the Press here, Printer of the *Patriot* Tincourey Sircar worked here with me from the morning till 3 P. M.

At 3½ P. M. the mother of Tincourey came and told me come and see Tincourey is having a quarrel with a Paharawalla and the Paharawlla wants to take him away, come and see. I asked where it was, she said, it is to the south of our house in the lane. It is called Kristo Das Pal's Bye-lane. I went there with her. I saw the paharawalla trying to seize Tincourey and Tincourey trying to resist and assault him. I said to Tincourey, Have you no shame, you have been imprisoned and fined before for drunken rows with Paharawallas, get away, so saying I pushed him, I asked him to go home. He did not go home but came towards Baranossey Ghose's Street and the Paharawalla followed him. Having come opposite to this house he screamed out and ran off into Modhu Roy's Lane. The Paharawalla asked me if this is where he lives I said no. His house is in the other lane, pointing at Kristo Das Pal's Lane. The paharawalla then exclaimed, very good I will see you at night, you Banchat. You have ran away now. I was not questioned by the Police. On Tuesday I went to Dum Dum fishing. I do not stay here at night. I mentioned it to the Press.

Sarut Chunder Paul :—I live at 56 Barranossee Ghose's Street on Monday night at 2 or 2-15 A. M. I heard sound of a scream. I got up and looked down into the street through the window and saw paharawallas taking along the deceased Tincowrey and pushing him with their battons.

He was screaming, they took him along, holding him and partly dragging along. I did not give evidence to the Police. I was not questioned, I could not identify the Paharawalla as it was night and they were passing in a body.

In cross. Bojonath Pal is my father, I did not mentioned this to him.

Notebehary Mondul :—I am a brazier and live in the lane to the west of the Hon'ble Kristo Das Pal's house. On Monday the 16th I slept at home at night, at about 2 P. M. (17th) I was in bed and heard the tramping of many feet and got up and saw 5 or 6 paharawallas pushing along a young man with their batons, that young man was saying "Don't beat me" any more, let me go. I did not recognise him or any of the Paharawallahs.

They carried him along, passed my door towards Baranossey Ghose's Street.

I did not follow them, I saw from my door-way.

There is an oil lamp in that lane.

I know Tincowrey deceased.

In cross—I did not see the Police making enquiries.

The following is the verdict of the Jury :

The deceased Tincowry Lall Sircar died of rupture of the liver caused by criminal force and violence used by one or more Policemen (Paharawalas) who have not been identified.

The Deputy Commissioner of Police has not been idle. After making enquiries he has placed eleven constables before the Northern Division Magistrate for trial on a number of charges, 1 committing culpable homicide not amounting to murder, 2 committing grievous hurt, 3 committing assault,and so on. The defendants we are told have been enlarged on bail of Rs. 100 each, and not remanded to jail as reported in the morning papers. The case we are informed has been referred by Mr. Gupta to a Bench, consisting of one European and one Native Honorary Magistrates to be presided over by himself.

As the case is *subjudice* we abstain from making comments. Our object is so far gained that the Deputy Commissioner has thought fit to place the men before the Magistrate for trial.

## LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

WE HEAR that Mr. Monro, the Presidency Commissioner, takes leave for six months, that Mr. Smith, the Commissioner of Orissa, comes to the Presidency, that Mr. Lowis, Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, goes to Orissa, and that Mr. Edgar succeeds Mr. Lowis.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE of Landholders of Bengal and Behar have petitioned the Imperial Parliament on the subject of the Bengal Tenancy Bill. Mr. Stanhope presented the petition to the House of Commons, which is thus reported in the *Times* :

Mr. Stanhope presented a petition signed by the Maharajah of Burdwan and many landowners of the provinces of Bengal and Behar, against the Bengal Tenancy Bill, stating that they viewed its introduction with apprehension and alarm, and that its manifest tendency seemed to be to revolutionize the relations between landlord and tenant, and to redistribute landed property on a new and inequitable basis to promote litigation and animosity in the place of peace, harmony, and goodwill ; and praying the House do prevent the passing of the Bill.

As it was the fag end of the session Mr. Stanhope did not like to raise a debate upon the petition. We believe a debate will be raised on the subject on the re-opening of Parliament in February next.

Lord Lytton we believe presented the petition to the House of Lords.

THE RENT BILL, it seems, has already tended to depreciate zemindari property. The Zemindars of Behar, taking occasion of the Lieutenant-Governor's visit to Bankipore, have presented His Honor an address, in which they say :

We humbly crave leave to bring to your Honor's attention the significant fact that already there is much depreciation in the value of landed estates, the property of zemindars. The selling price of small Zemindaries has, since the agitation for changes in the Rent law has commenced falling from 32 years' to 16 years' purchase, and there is a tendency to further decrease. Negociations for sale have broken off, and in many estates the friction has already commenced, the Ryots *en masse*, in view of the coming changes, withholding the payment of their just rents.

The facts stated above ought to be fully enquired into. The Government wishes to do justice to the ryot, but we cannot believe it has any deliberate intention to ruin the zemindar.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION are leading a forlorn hope by persisting in their opposition to the Ilbert Bill. They are of course quite right in carrying on their opposition to the utmost, but as practical men, we must confess that we do not see much good in it. They held a public meeting at the Town Hall on Thursday last at which they passed Resolutions asking the Government of India to publish the opinions of the local officers and the local Governments *in extenso*, and to postpone the passing of the Bill till the declaration of the opinion of Parliament on the subject. The first point we believe will be at once conceded, for the Government, if we are informed aright, will publish the opinions of the local officers and local Governments *in extenso*. As regards the second point Mr. Gladstone has already announced his decision, and it may therefore be easily imagined that the Government will command a majority in the House of Commons. So appeal to Parliament we fear will not avail much.

THERE was at least one man at the Town Hall Meeting, who was long-sighted enough to see that the agitation will do no good. Mr. Murdock plainly said: "I confess I look for very little good resulting from our appeal to the Houses of Parliament." Again: "We have petitioned the Government here, the Houses of Parliament at home, where it has been made a party question, and if the Government there are resolved to pass the measure, despite the able arguments which will be urged against it, and the powerful critiques of the newspapers, I am afraid the Government whip will be too strong for us." So the issue of the present agitation is manifest enough It is a losig game. Still we do not blame the agitators. From their stand-point of view they have a right to employ every lawful and constitutional means for a proper representation of their views and wishes.

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SOME SPEAKERS we are sorry to observe allowed their zeal to outrun their discretion. Mr. Allen for instance said:

And if Europeans were determined not to submit to the measure, I see no way in which the Government could really enforce it. (Vociferous cheers.) Any determined resistance on the part of the community to the measure would, as far as I understand it, paralyse the best Baboo Magistrate that they could place in the position. (Loud cheers) To maintain, gentlemen, such a jurisdiction is, to my mind, an attempt to make a cone balance on its point. It can be done; when a resolution in Council is able to make the Ganges flow back to the mountains, then the Governor-General in Council may hope by such policy to turn back in this country the tide of progressive humanity and subordinate the energetic Anglo-Saxon to the unenergetic native (loud cheers.)

This sort of bluster and brag can do no good. Surely such language will command no sympathy in England.

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THE REV. MR. FINTER was still more injudicious in making a partizan of the Lieutenant-Governor. He said:

They could show that where they had had a hearing in this land with the non-officials, with the officials, and with natives even, they had won their way and conquered in every case; and here they meet with a voice inspiriting and leading them on—that of our Lieutenant-Governor. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) Please don't. They will call it menace. (Laughter.) They were said to have tried menace; but every man present at the Council Chamber, on the 9th of March, must admit that there had not been such a bitter speech spoken on this rabid platform of anti-Radicalism, anything like in bitterness and real although polite contempt, as the speech of our beloved and devoted-to-his province Lieutenant-Governor.

The Lieutenant Governor will not certainly thank Mr. Finter for this language of partizanship. His Honor gave his honest opinion in Council, but not with a view to "lead on" an angry opposition to a deliberate measure of Government. The agitators will simply destroy the influence of the Lieutenant-Governor, if they will doggedly place him in this false position.

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MR. ATKINS, who represented the Railway operatives, was frantic in his rage against the Bill. He shewed his own ignorance by repeatedly belging out who was "Mr. Phear" who had presided at the London Meeting in support of the Bill. He said:

He read the other day an account of that meeting in London, and observed there of a man named Phear (?) who spoke to the effect that if this concession was made it would only be for the accommodation of a few thousand of sojourners in this country. Well, the speaker did not know whom this Mr. Phear referred to, whether to the Civil Servants, capitalists, or merchants. He did not know who this Mr. Phear was, he did not know to what particular class he belonged, but he was inclined to think that he belonged to the class of place-hunters and supporters who were once spoken of in the "Rejected Addresses" where the Poet said, "That they were like little dogs who wagged their tails with expectation."

We will tell Mr. Atkins who "this Mr. Phear" is. He was a Judge of the Bengal High Court, and subsequently Chief Justice of Ceylon. For an Anglo-Indian, who pretends to speak on public questions, to say that he does not know such a man as Sir John Phear, argues himself unknown.

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THE EURASIANS have again committed a sad blunder by segregating themselves from the natives of the country. They ought to know that however they may protest they will not be exempted from the jurisdiction of the criminal courts of the country and placed in the same category with the European British subjects. The Eurasian Association have unnecessarily repudiated Mr. White, who advised them to cast in their lot with the children of the soil. Mr. DeCruz, Head Master, Free School, writes that "the Eurasian community are as strenuously opposed to the Bill as the Anglo-Indians themselves, and that they are prepared, in this as in former political crisis, to stand shoulder to shoulder with their brethren, from whom no artificial device of Government can alienate them by styling them '*Natives*.' These words are worthy of a DeCruz. Need we say that the rage of the Eurasians against the Bill reminds one of eunuch's spite.

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THE FOLLOWING important telegrams received last week shew which way the wind blows:

*London August* 21.—Mr. Cross, in a reply to a question in the House of Commons, said that the summed-up replies received from the Local Governments in Bengal and Assam, urge the withdrawal of Mr. Ilbert's Bill, while those received from the Madras and Bombay Presidencies and the Panjab, North-West and Central Provinces, are against the withdrawal of the Bill. Replies have not yet been received from Coorg, Haidarabad, and Burma. The hon'ble gentleman added that the Local Governments had suggested various modifications of the Bill.

*London August* 22.—Referring to some remarks of Sir Stafford Northcote on the Marquis of Ripon's policy in India, Mr. Gladstone said he regretted that they had been made, as they were calculated to weaken the hands of the Viceroy. He proceeded to say that the opinions of Anglo-Indians were not judged by Her Majesty's Government to be the best, as they were inclined to indulge in a spirit of ascendancy which must be checked. He then extolled Lord Ripon's courage and discretion in pursuit of his policy, and said that opposition would subside when the Anglo-Indians recognized that the dangers they prognosticated were shadowy. In the meantime, the British Government must go steadily onward in building civilized society in India.

*London, August* 24.—The House of Commons last night resumed the debate on the Indian Budget. Lord Hartington made a speech in which he defended the policy of the Marquis of Ripon, and expressed a hope that the Ilbert Bill would pass, despite the clamour that had been raised against it, The House then voted the budget. In addition to the remarks already reported in the debate on the Indian Budget, the Marquis of Hartington said that as a Minister here when the Ilbert Bill was first proposed was responsible for the approval of the same. His Lordship then defended the measure and said it was not due to the sentimental policy of the Marquis of Ripon, but was recommended by the Indian Law Commission of 1870, and was thoroughly discussed and approved of by the Indian Council in London. His Lordship said he attributed the opposition the Bill had met with to jealousy of Europeans of introduction of natives into State employment. The Indian Government will give full consideration to the amendments suggested, but it would be a great mistake to withdraw the Bill in deference to the agitation which had been displayed.

These telegrams are assuring enough. They shew that nothing can now arrest the progress of the Bill. The sooner it is passed the better for the country, for the present state of feeling is fraught with great mischief to the cause of good Government.

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THE ZEMINDARS of Bhaugulpore wanted to draw out the Lieutenant-Governor on the Rent Bill by the address with which they welcomed him, but His Honor was too shrewd for them. His Honor spoke in vague generalities, repeating much of what he said in Council on the occasion of the introduction of the Bill. His Honor however, stated that he did not approve of every section of the Bill. His Honor pointed out that the Bill was sure to be considerably modified in Select Committee. But that Committee have a standing majority against which no independent member can hope to make way. We regret we have not space for the address and the reply thereto.

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AT MONGHYR a remarkable address was presented to His Honor by the Municipal Commissioners of that town. They said:

We feel pursuaded that under no system of election is such a judicious combination of European and native Commissioners likely to be secured as under the existing practice of nomination, and we are further satisfied that, under the peculiar circumstances of this town, it is absolutely necessary in the interests of all classes, that the numbers of European and native Commissioners should be approximately equal. We do not think that the appointment of a non-official chairman will tend to maintain the harmony and good feeling which now exist among the Commissioners.

This reminds us of the old story of "how we apples swim!"

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THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR formally opened the Monghyr Hospital erected by the munificence of Mr. Dear, a benevolent planter-zemindar of the district. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor made a graceful speech from which we give the following extract:

Mr. Worsley, Magistrate and Collector of this District, has told us in his opening address of the rise and progress of this institution. The new has supplanted the old, and the glory of the latter house is so much the better in this, that it is founded, not upon the illegitimate appropriations of a Chowkeydari fund (which in these days of much closer supervision I suspect would never have been permitted), but upon the nobler basis of a Christian philanthropy, the result of a good man's use of the wealth with which God has blessed his efforts in a long and honorable career.

Englishmen like Mr. Dear exalt the English character. They are an honor to the English nation and a blessing to humanity.

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IT HAS BEEN brought to our notice that some budmashes in Khantra, Goverdanga, and the neighbouring villages in the sub-division of Bussirhat, have taken a fancy to molest people at night by knocking at their doors, throwing brick-bats into their houses, and sometimes insulting their women. It is said that the local Police are too weak to check them. If this is the case, then the Police ought to be strengthened. Any how the nuisance ought to be put down. What is Mr. Pratt about?

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ON THE principle that something is better than nothing we notice with pleasure the movement made to bid farewell at an Evening Party to Mr. Riach, late editor of the *Statesman*, on the occasion of his departure from this country. We had suggested a purse, but the promoters of the movement have been content with an "empty" Evening Party. The Evening Party was held at the Albert Hall last Saturday night. About 150 native gentlemen, representing different sections of the educated community, were present. The company heartily welcomed Mr. and Mrs. Riach. The spirit which breathed through the assembly was one of cordial and grateful appreciation of Mr. Riach's services to the country. Some apologies were received from gentlemen, who could not attend, one of which as expressive of public feeling on the subject we give below. The following is a letter from Raja Rajendranarain Deb Bahadur:

Raja Sir RADHAKANT'S House,
*25th August*, 1883.

To—The Rev. Dr. K. M. BANNERJEE,—The Honble Rai KRISTODAS PAL,—Dr. MOHENDRA LAL SIRCAR—Baboo NORENDRA NAUTH SEN,—Baboo SURENDRA NATH BANERJEE.

DEAR SIRS,—I have much pleasure to acknowledge your kind invitation to an Evening Party to the held this evening at the Albert Hall to bid farewell to Mr. William Riach.

I extremely regret that my present state of health will not permit me to avail myself the honor of attending the party and personally bidding farewell to the able journalist whose fearless championship of whatever is right and just and unswerving advocacy of the interests of the natives of India throughout his editorial career have endeared him to us and established a lasting claim to our gratitude,

I remain, Dear Sirs, Yours truly,
RAJENDRA NARAIN DEB.

Mr. Riach leaves Calcutta on Wednesday next. We wish him God-speed!

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A CORRESPONDENT has sent us a copy of a circular issued by the Magistrate of Maldah in view of the reception of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor:

*Malda, the 1st August* 1883.

SIR,—His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is coming to visit this district on the 28th instant. The residents of this station have formed a Committee called the "Reception Committee" to make the necessary arrangements for giving a fitting reception to His Honor. They desire with your permission to enlist your name among the members of the said Committee and they require, it is needless to mention, your hearty co-operation both in the shape of general assistance and of pecuniary help to make the reception a success. At the request of the said Committee I therefore take this opportunity of requesting you to tender the Committee every assistance in the matter. It need hardly be mentioned that the time left for the preparation for the reception of His Honor is very short and the remittance of your subscription *which should not be less than Rs.—by return of post* will highly oblige. I hope you will be present yourself on the occasion and will bring with you all the Elephants you have with their trappings complete on the 27th instant at the latest.

Yours faithfully.
(Sd.) H. PORCH.
*Magistrate.*

The italics are ours. It is strange that even such a good Magistrate as Mr. Porch did not see

any objection to the above *hukum nama*. The addressee is not allowed the option of subscribing any amount he may think proper. He is also ordered to bring his elephants with trappings. This is the way our *Huzurs* in the Mofussil command public co-operation!

IN AN article on the Rent Bill the *Statesman* says:

We have ever been extremely jealous of the ryots' interests, but there is a general feeling, we think, that this Rent Bill is a very extreme measure. It requires the most careful consideration that can be given it. A very few years ago, the service was creating zemindars where they did not exist! we are now asked to destroy them where they have always existed.

Yes, the tide has turned against the Zemindars. But what is their fault? They hold property, for which most of them have paid hard cash. If they encumber the soil, by all means cut them off—but pay them fair compensation.

## RENT BILL MEETINGS.

### MOZUFFERPORE.

*(From a Correspondent.)*

A second meeting of the landholders of the district was held on the 12th August at the residence of Babu Nundlal, and was more numerously attended than any previous meeting on the subject. Babu Nundlal being voted to the chair, addressed the meeting with a telling and impressive speech. Among other things he dwelt on the necessity of maintaining the Association established at the previous meeting. He also laid some stress on the political virtues of His Excellency the Viceroy and said that he will never pass a Bill which has met with such universal disapproval. Certain resolutions being moved and subscriptions invited, Babu Ramdhare Sing next addressed the meeting, and urged on the gentlemen to give their moral and material support to the cause in hand. He also followed the Chairman in advising on the desirability of maintaining the Landholders' Association which is expected to confer immense benefit upon the community generally. He continued that the movement was unique of its kind. Meetings had been held on previous occasions, but none without official aid. These zemindars' meetings were the result of popular feeling, and were an augury of future good. The resolutions regarding donations and subscriptions having been put and carried about 25 gentlemen subscribed Rs. 1085 in the shape of donations and Rs. 555 as annual subscription.

### BIRBHOOM.

*(Telegram.)*

An influential meeting of the landholders of Birbhoom, for the purpose of memorializing Government against the Rent bill, was held here to-day. Several resolutions were adopted.

**Darlington's Pain-Curer** has been found to be certain cure for Pains on the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, & Eruptions on the Skin. May be had retail or wholesale, direct from their Establishment, 49, Dhurrumtollah, Street, Calcutta,

Beware of other worthless imitations.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL—ITS UNEQULLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DIBILITY AND EMACIATION.—In cases of Debility and Emaciation, the powerful curative influence of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is graphically described by Sir Henry Marsh Bart, M. D., physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland, who, after extensive use, strongly recommended this preparation, and observed: "I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value." This eminent physician remarks: "With strumous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired, this remedy tells with peculiar efficacy. The reviving and reanimating effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

| Mofussil Subscriptions. | Rs. | As. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| P. Kunampee Esq., Kanari | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| T. S. Narsing Row Esq., Chitore | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| Triplicane Literary Society | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| G. Heatherley Esq., Ulwar | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| Chairman Branch Committee Surpetta | 6 | 12 | 0 |
| Secy. Chota Simla Reading Room | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Secy. Bijnour Literary Institute | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| Kollapore Native Library | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| Baboo Khetter Mohun Roy Chowdry, Barripore | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| " Ashootosh Ghose, Chundernagore | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| " Ram Chunder Bose, Boda | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| " Nilrutton Adhicary Gossain Doorgapore | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| " Jodoonath Roy, Kooshtea | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| " Wopendra Nath Ganguli, Motiharee | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| " Keshub Chunder Mitra, Bancoora | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| " Jogendra Nath Roy, Cassipore | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| " Obinash Chunder Mitra, Serampore | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| " Atool Chunder Mookerjee, Patna | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| " Doorgadas Nundi, Modoobani | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| " Bepin Behary Dey, Somastipore | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| " Jodoo Nath Mitra, Jamtara | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| " Petamber Ghose, Balasore | 13 | 4 | 0 |

ERRATUM.

For Babu Okhoy Coomar Sen, Dacca Rs. 13-4-0
Read Babu Okhoy Coomar Sen, Secy. Northbrook Hall, Dacca ..... 13 4 0

# Government Notifications

**Calcutta Gazette,**—*22nd August*, 1883.

General—8th Augt—In supersession of orders of 2nd May last, Mr W R Larminie, Offg Comr of the Orissa Divn and Supdt of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, is granted leave from 12th to 30th June, 1880.

17th Augt—Baboo Koylash Chunder Chatterjee, Sub-Depy Cola Purneah, on leave, is transfd to Monghyr, and posted to the sudder station of that dist.

18th—The order of 24th July, 1883, transfg Baboo Jogendro nath Bandopadhya, Offg Depy Magte and depy Colr, Jessore, on leave, to Noakholly, and apptg him to have charge of the Feuny sub divn of that dist, is cancelled.

Baboo Saroda Prosad Sircar, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Jessore, to perform the functions of a Colr under Act VII (BC), of 1880 in that dist.

Police—20th July—Mr L St John Brodrick, Offg Asst Supdt of Police, Sonthal Perghs is transfrd to Sarun.

Mr R L Ward, Offg Supdt of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is transfd to Cuttack.

Education—18th Augt—Mr G A Stack, Profr, Patna College, leave for seven days from 25th July, 1883.

Medical—13th Augt—Surg A Tomes, Civil Surg, Midnapore, leave for sixty days from 1st Sept 1883.

Surg F S Peck, Offg Seed Resident Surg, Presidency General Hospital to act as Civil Surg of Midnapore, during absence of Dr A Tomes.

Baboo Hari Sunker Dutt, BA, LL, to be a member of the committee for the management of the charitable dispensary at Chyebassa, in Singbhoom.

15th—Asst Surg Kally Doss Bose temply to have medical charge of the civil station of Julpigoree, from 21st July, 1883, during absence on deputn of Surg R Macrae.

Asst Surg Hira Lall Dutt, in charge of the charitable hospital at Tikaree, in Gya, leave for two months and fifteen days from date he may be relieved.

Asst Surg Raj Krishna Ghosh, a Superny at the Presidency, to have charge of the charitable hospital at Tikaree, in Gya, during absence of Asst Surg Hira Lall Dutt.

17 Augt—In supersession of orders of 1st inst, Asst Surg Kali Nath Banerjee, a Superny at the Presidency, to be a Resident Surg of the Campbell Hospital, Sealdah, from afternoon of 28th Sept, 1883, vice Asst Surg Mohendro Nath Dass.

In supersession of orders of 1st ins. Asst Surg Rama Prasad Bagchee, a Superny at the Presidency, to be a Resident Surg of the Campbell Hospital, Sealdah, from afternoon of 20th Sept, 1883, vice Asst Surg Guru Nath Sen.

Municipal—13th Augt—The following gentlemen to be Comrs of the municipality of Bhuddessur, in Hooghly:—

Baboo Monemohon Banerjee, Baboo Kali Das Mookerjee, and Baboo Tara Prosad Koondoo.

# Advertisements.

## NOTICE.

Required by the Chairman of the Bhagulpur District Road Cess Committee two Sub-overseers for the Road Cess works at salary of Rs 35 each per mensem rising to Rs. 60 by annual increment of Rs 3 and Rs 15 horse allowance. Applications with statements of qualifications and copies of testimonials will be received by the Chairman on or before the 15th September 1883.

## INDIGENOUS DRUGS.

**Leucoderma Ointment** (DEY'S).
Specific for the Cure of White Leprosy, one ounce Rs. 3.

**Ringworm Ointment** (DEY'S).
Much approved and relied upon, one ounce Re. 1.

**Tonic Pills.** (DEY'S).
Generally approved as a valuable Tonic, efficacious to persons recovering from fever and suffering from Diabetes. 24 Pills Re. 1.

**Pure Lime juice.**—Non-Alcoholic.
Prepared from fresh fruits. Keeps well for years. Quart bottle Re. 1.

*Postage for each parcel Annas 4.*

The above Pharmaceutical Preparations are manufactured and sold by Preo Lall Dey, Practical Chemist.

PREO LALL DEY, 4, *Beadon Street, Calcutta.*

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Notice.

SONE CANALS: STEAM TRANSPORT SERVICE.

1. Steamers will ply every week on the canals mentioned below on the days stated:—

| *Arrah Canal.* | | *Buxar Canal.* | | *Patna Canal.* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tuesday, Saturday | Arrah to Dehree. | Tuesday, Saturday | Buxar to Bedadi. | Thursday | Khagoul. E.I.R. station to Baroon. Dinapore. |
| Monday, Thursday | Dehree to Arrah. | Monday, Thursday | Bedadi to Buxar. | Monday | Baroon to Khagoul. |

2. The approximate time of arrival and departure at the various stations is given in the time-table following:—

*Arrah Canal.*

| UP. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Name of Station | Time of Arrival. | Time of Departure. |
| | A. M. | A. M. |
| Arrah | ..... | 5 0 |
| Agiaon | 7 50 | 8 0 |
| Chowri | 10 0 | 10 20 |
| | P. M. | P. M. |
| Dunwar | 12 10 | 12 20 |
| Nasrigunge | 2 50 | 3 0 |
| Dehree | 6 15 | ..... |

| DOWN. | | |
|---|---|---|
| | A. M. | A. M. |
| Dehree | ..... | 5 0 |
| Nasrigunge | 7 25 | 7 35 |
| Dunwar | 9 30 | 9 40 |
| Chowri | 11 30 | 11 50 |
| | P. M. | P. M. |
| Agiaon | 1 50 | 2 10 |
| Arrah | 5 15 | ..... |

*Buxar Canal.*

| UP. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Name of Station. | Time of Arrival. | Time of Departure. |
| | A. M. | A. P. |
| Buxar station lock | ... | 6 30 |
| Do. railway lock | 6 45 | 7 0 |
| Sikroul | 10 20 | 10 35 |
| | P. M. | P. M. |
| Natwar | 12 25 | 12 35 |
| Nokha | 2 55 | 3 10 |
| Saseram | 6 40 | ..... |

| DOWN. | | |
|---|---|---|
| | A. M. | A. M. |
| Saseram | ..... | 5 0 |
| Nokha | 8 25 | 8 45 |
| Natwar | 11 5 | 11 15 |
| | P. M. | P. M. |
| Sikroul | 1 25 | 1 40 |
| Buxar railway lock | 5 0 | 5 15 |
| Do. station lock | 5 30 | ..... |

*Patna Canal.*

| UP. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Name of Station. | Time of Arrival. | Time of Departure. |
| | A. M. | A. M. |
| Khagoul East Indian Railway station, Dinapore. | ..... | 8 0 |
| | P. M. | P. M. |
| Bikram | 12 30 | 1 0 |
| | | A. M. |
| Arwal | 6 30 | 6 0 |
| | | P. M. |
| Daodnagger | 12 10 | 1 10 |
| Baroon | 1 10 | 6 30 |

| DOWN. | | |
|---|---|---|
| | A. M. | A. M. |
| Baroon | ..... | 6 0 |
| Daudnaggar | 10 30 | 11 30 |
| | P. M. | |
| Arwal | 5 0 | 6 0 |
| | A. M. | |
| Bikram | 10 30 | 11 0 |
| | P. M. | P. M. |
| Khagoul | 2 30 | 3 30 |

3. Further particulars regarding the service may be obtained on application to the Executive Engineer of the Arrah, Buxar, or Eastern Sone Division.

C. W. ODLING,
*Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.*

## THE SPEECHES OF HIS EXCELLENCY, THE MARQUIS OF RIPON.

UP TO THE LATEST DATE.

A people's Edition of the Speeches of His Excellency the Marquis of Ripon will, with the permission of His Excellency, be shortly published from His Excellency's own collection.

Price to Subscribers registering their names and paying on or before 15th September 1883—Re. 1.

To those applying after that date—Rs 2.

For Subscribers in the mofussil, postage and packing annas 4 in addition to above.

Apply to,

Baboo Kumud Nath Dutt, Sheristadar, Board of Revenue, Calcutta. Or Baboo Krishna Gopal Bhakta 15, Gopeekrishna Pal's Lane, Nimtollah, Calcutta. Or Canning Library, College Street, Calcutta. Or Mr. C. J. A. Pritchard, Manager, Star Press, 19, Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta. Publisher: Baboo Kali Prasanna Sen Gupta.

## NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold by the Registrar of the High Court in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction in his Sale-Room in the Court-house on Saturday the 15th of September next at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon pursuant to a decree of the said Court made in suit No. 497 of 1877 [wherein Kadarnath Coondoo Chowdhoory and others are plaintiff and Nogendro Lall Chatterjee is defendant] and dated the 13th day of September 1877 the following property that is to say.

All that two-storied brick built messuage tenement or dwelling house together with the land thereunto belonging whereon or on part whereof the same is erected and built situate at and being No. 12 formerly No. 9 Jeliatolah Street Simlah in the Town of Calcutta containing by estimation 3 cottahs or thereabout and bounded on the north by a pathway belonging and leading to the house of one Hurro Cally Bose, on the south by a house lately purchased by Sreenath Dhur, on the east by the dwelling house of the said Sreenath Dhur and on the west by the dwelling house of Sreemutty Luckemoney Dassee and the said Jeliatolah Street.

The abstract of title and the conditions of sale may be seen, at the said Registrars office and also at the office of Baboo Troyluckho Nath Raya at No. 3 Hastings Sreet, Calcutta, attorney for the plaintiffs abovenamed on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

T. N. ROYA
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Calcutta, High Court,
O. O. C. Jurisdiction,
The 20th August, 1883.

R. BELCHAMBERS.
*Registrar.*

## NOTICE.

Wanted a sub-overseer for the Road Cess Committee, Hazaribagh, on a salary with prospect of increase of Rs. 30, with travelling allowance Rs. 10 per month.

Applicants possessing the qualifications of a lower subordinate of the D. P. W. will receive preference.

Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned upto the 15th September next.

Hazaribagh,
The 24th August, 1883.

GIRINDRA NATH MITRA,
Vice Chairman,
Road Cess Committee,
*Hazaribagh.*

## Calcutta Exhibition.

TO NATIVE PRINCES AND RAJAHS.

TO LET FURNISHED.

*During the Exhibition*

That splendid two-storied House, No 3, Albert Road, known as "Ray Castle" at the extreme end of Wood Street." It has a magnificient marbled South verandah with marbled landings and bath rooms, and a garden of the choicest flowers and plants, most beautifully situated in the centre of the European quarter, and has ample accommodation for two families. The House faces the public garden and tank. The furniture is all by European makers, and of the very best quality. Admirably suited for Native Princes. The House has just been thoroughly repaired. Apply at No. 44 Park Street.

## INDIAN NATION.

*A weekly journal of politics, Literature, Science and Art.*

A paper of the above name and description is published every Monday and the first number was published on Monday the 13th August. It consists of two forms Super Royal, and having regard to its size, is the cheapest English weekly newspaper in India. Rate of subscription is Rs 2 a year inclusive of Postage. Price of single copy is 2 pice. Subscriptions are payable in advance. All communications are to be addressed to the Manager Indian Nation 55, Mollanga Lane, Bow Bazar, Calcutta August 25, 1883.

A Special Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall on Thursday, the 30th August, at 4 P. M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. To confirm a resolution passed at a meeting of the Town Council, held on the 14th July 1883.

Granting a supply of filtered water for the Presidency General Hospital by a connection with the main on certain conditions.

2. To confirm the proceedings of the Town Council, at meetings held on the 21st and 28th July and 4th and 11th August 1883.

3. To confirm Proceedings of Busti and Tank Committee, at meetings held on the 12th and 18th July and 2nd August 1883.

4. To confirm Proceedings of Tramway and Telephone Committee at a meeting held on the 1st August 1883.

Vital Statistics for the month of April, May and June 1883.

To grant a license for the newly constructed Jute Ware-house at No. 1316, Hem Chunder Mullick's Street.

C. W. HOPE.
*Offg. Secy. to the Corporation.*

## সুলভ নববিভাকর।

অনেকে নববিভাকরের পূর্ণ মূল্য ১০৲ টাকা দিতে পারেন না বলিয়া ৬ই আগষ্ট হইতে সস্তা কাগজে "সুলভ নববিভাকর" প্রচারিত হইতেছে। অগ্রিম বার্ষিক মূল্য সহরে ৪৲ টাকা, মফস্বলে ৫৲ টাকা।

৩৫ নং বেণিয়াটোলা লেন, পটলডাঙ্গা, কলিকাতা।

শ্রীগঙ্গাধর বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায় কার্য্য-সম্পাদক।

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## Notice.

Messrs Harris Goodwin and Co., of London and Birmingham, desire to notify that the power of Attorney granted by them to Mr. W. A. B. Forbes is hereby revoked and cancelled, and they will not be responsible for any indebtedness incurred by the said W. A. B. Forbes in their name or otherwise.

London, 14th June 1883.

## NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that the following property consisting of land and houses situated in Calcutta, Burdwan and Hooghly belonging to the Sultangachee Estate under the Court of Wards, is to be sold to the best advantage. The intending purchasers are requested to offer their terms as soon as possible. For further particulars application should be made to the undersigned. Houses are open for inspection.

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Calcutta Aheritolah Street No. 150.
Two-Storied house abont 12 Cattahs.
No. 148 a two storied house about 3 cattahs
No. 147 a two-storied house about 4 cattahs
No. 146 a two-storied house about 3 cattahs
No. 145 a three-storied house about 2 cattahs.
Manick Bose's Ghat Street—A plot of land No. 50 without building in it about 2 cattahs.

BURDWAN.

Mahajontolah one-storied house about 3 cattahs.

HOOGHLY.

Bali—No. 104. One two-storied house about 4 cattahs.
No. 103. One-storied house about 5 cattahs.
Katgarah Mahal—No. 4. One two-storied house about 8 cattahs.
Bali—A plot of land with bricks about 25,000, about 2 cattahs.
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An Ezara Mahal—Mokarari rent payable to superior landlord Rs. 41, rent realized 42-10-6 besides a portion remains untenanted which may fetch another 10 or 12 Rs.

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Manager, Sultangachee Estate.

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| 26 | × | 19 | × | 17 | „ | 80 |
| 28 | × | 20 | × | 18 | „ | 85 |
| 30 | × | 21 | × | 20 | „ | 90 |
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বাবু কালীপ্রসন্ন সেন কবিরাজ।

২৬ নং কম্বলিটোলা কলিকাতা।

প্রশংসাপত্র।

আমি অতিশয় আহ্লাদ সহকারে প্রকাশ করিতেছি যে, আমার ভূতপূর্ব্ব ছাত্র শ্রীযুক্ত কালীপ্রসন্ন সেন কবিরাজ সংস্কৃত ভাষায় ব্যুৎপন্ন ও স্বকীয় তীক্ষ্ণবুদ্ধি বলে বৈদ্যশাস্ত্রে অতি অল্পকাল মধ্যে বিলক্ষণ প্রবীণ ও পারদর্শী হইয়া উঠিলেন। ** যাঁহাদের সহিত কালীপ্রসন্নের পরিচয় আছে, তাঁহারাই জানেন, কালীপ্রসন্ন কিরূপ অমায়িক ও সত্যপ্রিয় লোক। ** কালীপ্রসন্নের বিশেষ গুণ এই যে, ইনি স্বার্থপর হইয়া কখনই কাহাকে বঞ্চনা করেন না। ** আমার বিশ্বাস যে, যাহারা কালীপ্রসন্ন দ্বারা চিকিৎসা করাইবেন, তাঁহারা নিশ্চয়ই অনেক সময়ে উপকার পাইবেন এবং বৈদ্য চিকিৎসার মহিমা অনুভব করিতে পারিবেন।

শ্রীমহেশচন্দ্র ন্যায়রত্ন সংস্কৃত কলেজ।

My dear Kally Prosonno Baboo,

I have much pleasure to testify that I was much delighted with the conversation I had had with you on many occasions regarding the expositions of the principles on which the ancient Hindu Medical System is based. The arguments you brought forward to illustrate the principles were sound. The principle of treatment you adopt in the cure of diseases and the alleviation of suffering is good, and I have had occasion to hear of your success in the treatment of complicated chronic complaints. * * Though you are young, you are yet sound in your attainments. I have no doubt that, if you pursue the course you have adopted you will be an ornament to your profession.

Yours sincerely
KANNYLALL DAY RAY BAHADOOR.
F. C. S. F. S, Sc. Lond.

শ্রীযুক্ত কালীপ্রসন্ন সেন কবিরত্ন যৎকালে কলিকাতা গবর্ণমেণ্ট সংস্কৃত বিদ্যালয়ে ** অধ্যয়ন করেন, তৎকালে আমি ইহার বুদ্ধির তীক্ষ্ণতা দেখিয়া অতিশয় সন্তুষ্ট হইয়াছিলাম। পরে ** ইনি রীতিমত বৈদ্যক শাস্ত্র অধ্যয়ন করিয়া চিকিৎসা ব্যবসায় আরম্ভ করেন। আমি সকল ব্যক্তির মুখেই সর্ব্বদা ইহার চিকিৎসার প্রতিষ্ঠা শুনিয়া থাকি ৬। ৭ বৎসর হইল ইনি আমার যন্ত্রালয়ে চক্রদত্ত গ্রন্থ মুদ্রাঙ্কিত করিতে আরম্ভ করেন; তৎকালে ঐ গ্রন্থের দুরূহ অংশের যেরূপ ব্যাখ্যা করেন, তাহা দেখিয়া আমি বৈদ্যক গ্রন্থে ইহার অতি উত্তম ব্যুৎপত্তি বিলক্ষণ বুঝিয়াছিলাম। পরে আমার অম্লের পীড়া হওয়াতে ইহা দ্বারা চিকিৎসা করাইয়া আশু প্রতিকার লাভ করি। এক্ষণে যে কোন পীড়া হইলে ইহার নিকট সুব্যবস্থা লইয়া অবিলম্বেই উপশম লাভ করিয়া থাকি। **

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